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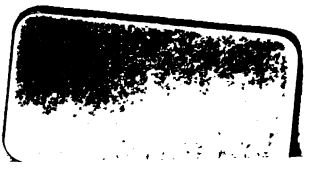

NOTIFICATIONS,

ORDERS, AND INSTRUCTIONS,

RELATING TO

PRIZE SUBJECTS

DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY A. STRAHAN,
LAW-PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR J. BUTTERWORTH.

1813.

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NOTIFICATIONS,

ORDERS,

AND

INSTRUCTIONS, &c.

ARTICLE I.

THAT it ſhall be lawful for the commanders of ſhips authorized by letters of marque and reprizals for private men of war, to ſet upon by force of arms, and ſubdue and take the men of war, ſhips, and veſſels, goods, wares, and merchandizes, belonging to the *French Republic*, or to any perſons being ſubjects of the *French Republic*, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the *French Republic*, but ſo as that no hoſtility be committed, nor prize attacked, ſeized, or taken, within the harbours of princes and ſtates in amity with us, or in their rivers or roads within the ſhot of their cannon, unleſs by permiſſion of ſuch princes or ſtates, or of their commanders or governors in chief in ſuch places.

Inſtructions with Letters of Marque, and Reprizals. May 17th 1803.

2. That the commanders of the ſhips and veſſels ſo authorized as aforeſaid ſhall bring all ſhips, veſſels, and goods which they ſhall ſeize and take, unto ſuch port of this our realm of *England*, or ſome other port of our dominions, as ſhall be moſt convenient for them, in order to have the ſame legally adjudged in our High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or before the Judge of any other Admiralty Court lawfully authorized within our dominions.

3. That after ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods, ſhall be taken and brought into any port, the taker, or one of his chief officers, or ſome other perſon preſent at the capture, ſhall be obliged to bring or ſend as ſoon as poſſibly may be, three or four of the principal of the company (whereof the maſter, ſupercargo, mate or boatſwain, to be always two) of every ſhip or veſſel ſo brought into port, before the Judge of our High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or his Surrogate, or before the Judge of ſuch other Admiralty court within

our dominions lawfully authorized as aforeſaid, or ſuch as ſhall be lawfully commiſſioned in that behalf, to be ſworn and examined upon ſuch interrogatories as ſhall tend to the diſcovery of the truth, concerning the intereſts or property of ſuch ſhip or ſhips, veſſel or veſſels, and of the goods, merchandize, and other effects found therein; and the taker ſhall be further obliged at the time he produceth the company to be examined, and before any monition ſhall be iſſued, to bring in and deliver into the hands of the Judge to the High Court of Admiralty of *England*, his Surrogate, or the Judge of ſuch other Admiralty Court within our dominions, lawfully authorized, or others commiſſioned as aforeſaid, all ſuch papers, paſſes, ſea briefs, charter parties, bills of lading, cockets, letters, and other documents and writings, as ſhall be delivered up or found on board any ſhip; the taker, or one of his chief officers, or ſome other perſon who ſhall be preſent at the capture, and ſaw the ſaid papers and writings delivered up, or otherwiſe found on board at the time of the capture, making oath that the ſaid papers and writings are brought and delivered in as they were received and taken, without any fraud, addition, ſubduction or embezzlement whatever, or otherwiſe to account for the ſame upon oath, to the ſatisfaction of the Court.

4. That the ſhips, veſſels, goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, taken by virtue of letters of marque and reprizals as aforeſaid, ſhall be kept and preſerved, and no part of them ſhall be ſold, ſpoiled, waſted, or diminiſhed, and that the bulk thereof ſhall not be broken, before judgment be given in the High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or ſome other Court of Admiralty lawfully authorized in that behalf, that the ſhips, goods, and merchandizes are lawful prize.

5. That if any ſhip or veſſel belonging to us, or our ſubjects, ſhall be found in diſtreſs, by being in fight, ſet upon, or taken by the enemy, or by reaſon of any other accident, the commanders, officers, and company of ſuch merchant ſhips or veſſels as ſhall have letters of marque and reprizals as aforeſaid, ſhall uſe their beſt endeavours, and give aid and ſuccour to all ſuch ſhip and ſhips, and ſhall to the utmoſt of their power, labour to free the ſame from the enemy, or any other diſtreſs.

6. That the commanders or owners of ſuch ſhips and veſſels, before the taking out letters of marque and reprizals ſhall make application in writing, ſubſcribed with their hands, to our High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or our commiſſioners for executing

executing that office for the time being, or the Lieutenant or Judge of the ſaid High Court of Admiralty, or his Surrogate, and ſhall therein ſet forth a particular, true, and exact deſcription of the ſhip or veſſel for which ſuch letter of marque and reprizal is requeſted, ſpecifying the burthen of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the number and nature of the guns, and what other warlike furniture and ammunition are on board the ſame, to what place the ſhip belongs, and the name or names of the principal owner or owners of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and the number of men intended to be put on board the ſame, and for what time they are victualled, alſo the names of the commanders and officers.

7. That the commanders of ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and repriſals as aforeſaid, ſhall hold and keep, and are hereby enjoined to hold and keep, a correſpondence by all conveniences and upon all occaſions with our High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or our Commiſſioners for executing that office for the time being, or their Secretary, ſo as from time to time to render or give him or them not only an account or intelligence of their captures and proceedings by virtue of ſuch commiſſion, but alſo of whatever elſe ſhall ſeem unto them, or be diſcovered and declared to them, or found out by them, or by examination of, or conference with, any mariners or paſſengers of or in the ſhips or veſſels taken, or by any other ways or means whatſoever, touching or concerning the deſigns of the enemy, or any of their fleets, ſhips, veſſels, or parties, and of the ſtations, ſeaports and places, and of their intents therein; and of what ſhips or veſſels of the enemy bound out or home, or where cruizing, as they ſhall hear of; and of what elſe material in theſe caſes may arrive at their knowledge, to the end ſuch courſe may be thereon taken, and ſuch orders given, as may be requiſite.

8. That no commander of any ſhip or veſſel having a letter of marque and reprizal as aforeſaid, ſhall preſume, as they will anſwer it at their peril, to wear any jack, pennant, or other enſign or colours uſually borne by our ſhips; but that beſides the colours uſually borne by merchants' ſhips, they do wear a red jack, with the union jack deſcribed in the canton, at the upper corner thereof, near the ſtaff.

9. That no commander of any ſhip or veſſel, having a letter of marque and reprizal as aforeſaid, ſhall ranſom or agree to ranſom, or quit or ſet at liberty, any ſhip or veſſel, or their cargoes, which ſhall be ſeized and taken.

10. That all captains or commanding officers of ſhips having letters of marque and reprizals, do ſend an account of, and deliver over what priſoners ſhall be taken on board any prizes, to the commiſſioners appointed or to be appointed for the exchange of priſoners of war, or the perſons appointed in the ſea-port towns to take charge of priſoners; and that ſuch priſoners be ſubject only to the orders, regulations, and directions of the ſaid commiſſioners; and that no commander or other officer of any ſhip having a letter of marque and reprizal as aforeſaid, do preſume, upon any pretence whatſoever, to ranſom any priſoners.

11. That in caſe the commander of any ſhip having a letter of marque and reprizal as aforeſaid, ſhall act contrary to theſe inſtructions, or any ſuch further inſtructions of which he ſhall have due notice, he ſhall forfeit his commiſſion to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall, together with his bail, be proceeded againſt according to law, and be condemned in coſts and damages.

12. That all commanders of ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and reprizals, ſhall, by every opportunity, ſend exact copies of their journals to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and proceed to the condemnation of their prizes as ſoon as may be, and without delay.

13. That the commanders of ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and reprizals, ſhall, upon due notice being given to them, obſerve all ſuch other inſtructions and orders as we ſhall think fit to direct from time to time, for the better carrying on this ſervice.

14. That all perſons who ſhall violate theſe or any other of our inſtructions, ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed, and alſo required to make full reparation to perſons injured contrary to our inſtructions, for all damages they ſhall ſuſtain by any capture, embezzlement, demurrage, or otherwiſe.

15. That before any letter of marque or reprizal for the purpoſes aforeſaid ſhall iſſue under ſeal, bail ſhall be given with ſureties, before the Lieutenant and Judge of our High Court of Admiralty of *England*, or his Surrogate, in the ſum of three thouſand pounds ſterling, if the ſhip carries above one hundred and fifty men; and if a leſs number, in the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling.

By His Majeſty's Command,

PELHAM.

June 24th 1803. Colonial Trade.

In conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce, we are pleaſed hereby to direct the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, not to ſeize any neutral veſſel which ſhall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy, and the neutral country to which the veſſel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of ſuch neutral country: Provided that ſuch neutral veſſel ſhall not be ſupplying, nor ſhall have on the outward voyage ſupplied, the enemy with any articles contraband of war, and ſhall not be trading with any blockaded port.

By His Majeſty's Command,
PELHAM.

June 24th 1803. Silk.—Reſtored to Conſignee.

Whereas We have thought it expedient to protect from capture and condemnation, organzined, thrown, and raw ſilk, the growth and production of *Italy*, laden on board ſhips belonging to any ſtate in amity with us, and coming conſigned to any merchant of our United Kingdom; the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, are hereby required and enjoined not to detain or moleſt any veſſels belonging to any ſtate in amity with us, on account of their having on board any organzined, thrown, or raw ſilk, the growth and production of *Italy*, and coming conſigned to any merchant of our United Kingdom: And in caſe any ſuch ſilk ſo laden and conſigned, ſhall be brought for adjudication before any of our Courts of Admiralty, we hereby direct that the ſame ſhall be forthwith liberated, upon a claim being given for it, by or on behalf of the merchant to whom it is conſigned.

By His Majeſty's Command,
PELHAM.

Notification. June 28th 1803. Blockade, Elbe.

The King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable Lord *Hawkeſbury*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of neutral powers reſiding at this court, that the neceſſary meaſures having been taken by His Majeſty's command for the blockade of the entrance of the river *Elbe*, in conſequence of the forcible occupation of parts of the banks of that river by the *French* troops; the ſaid river is declared to be in a ſtate of blockade; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all

veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade. Lord *Hawkeſbury* has been further commanded by His Majeſty to ſignify to the miniſters of the neutral powers, that whenever the *French* troops will evacuate the poſitions which they now occupy on parts of the banks of the *Elbe*, and will remove to ſuch a diſtance from them as to leave the courſe of that river perfectly free and ſecure to the veſſels of His ſubjects, as well as of other nations, His Majeſty will immediately direct His ſhips of war which may be ſtationed at the mouth of the river *Elbe*, for the purpoſe of blockading the ſame, to be withdrawn.

Inſtruction. July 23d 1803.

British Property from the ceded Iſlands.

WHEREAS We were pleaſed, on the 9th day of *June* laſt, to iſſue an inſtruction to the Judge of our High Court of Admiralty, and to the Judges of our Vice-Admiralty Courts reſpecting veſſels and cargoes, the property of our ſubjects, proceeding from iſlands and colonies late in our poſſeſſion, and reſtored by the treaty of peace to the *French* Republic: And whereas we have ſince been pleaſed to order general reprisals againſt the *Batavian* Republic: And whereas it has been repreſented to us, that during the time the iſlands and colonies reſtored by the treaty of peace to the *French* and *Batavian* Republics were in our poſſeſſion, ſeveral plantations therein were acquired by our ſubjects, and have not yet been diſpoſed of, and that it would be expedient that the produce thereof proceeding from thence to *Europe* before the knowledge of hoſtilities, ſhould be protected from confiſcation; We, taking the premiſes into our royal conſideration, do hereby declare, that no veſſel or cargo, being the property of our ſubjects, ſhall be liable to condemnation as prize, which was or may be proceeding from any *French* or *Dutch* iſland or colony late in our poſſeſſion and reſtored by the treaty of peace, to whatever country or port ſuch veſſel ſhall be deſtined, and notwithſtanding the cargo ſhall be the produce of a plantation in ſuch iſland or colony belonging to the owner of ſuch cargo, provided ſuch veſſel ſhall have ſailed from ſuch iſland or colony before the knowledge of hoſtilities againſt *France* and *Holland*; and in caſe any ſuch veſſel or cargo be ſeized, and brought within the juriſdiction of our High Court of Admiralty, or any of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, the ſaid veſſel and cargo ſhall be forthwith liberated upon a claim being given for the ſame on behalf of the proprietors thereof, being our ſubjects, and upon bail being given to anſwer the adjudication thereof; and the ſaid veſſel and cargo ſhall be finally reſtored upon due proof being made

made that the property thereof *bonâ fide* belongs to our ſubjects, proceeding in manner aforeſaid.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HOBART.

Notification. July 26th 1803.

Blockade, Weſer.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable Lord *Hawkeſbury*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of neutral powers reſiding at this court, that the neceſſary meaſures having been taken by His Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the river *Weſer*, in conſequence of His Majeſty having recently received authentic information of the occupation of parts of the banks of that river by the *French* troops, the ſaid river is declared to be in a ſtate of blockade, and that from this time, all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations, and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade. Lord *Hawkeſbury* has been further commanded by His Majeſty to ſignify to the miniſters of the neutral powers, that whenever the *French* troops will evacuate the poſitions which they now occupy on the parts of the banks of the *Weſer*, and will remove to ſuch a diſtance from them as to leave the courſe of that river perfectly free and ſecure to the veſſels of his ſubjects as well as of other nations, His Majeſty will immediately direct his ſhips of war which may be ſtationed at the mouth of the river *Weſer*, for the purpoſe of blockading the ſame, to be withdrawn.

Inſtruction. Aug. 13th 1803.

Priſoners of War

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to us that either through miſapprehenſion of, or in diſobedience to, the true intent and meaning of the tenth article of our inſtructions reſpectively, bearing date the 17th *May* 1803, and the 16th *June* 1803 (*a*), the captains or commanding officers of ſhips having letters of marque and reprizals, have landed their priſoners either at ports where no depôts for the reception of priſoners of war are eſtabliſhed, or have otherwiſe neglected to deliver them over to perſons appointed in the ſea-port towns to take charge of the priſoners; we, taking the premiſes into conſideration, and apprehending great inconvenience therefrom to the public ſervice, do hereby ſtrictly direct and enjoin all captains and commanding officers of ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and reprizals, that they do carry all priſoners, taken on board any prizes, to ports

(a) The ſame on Dutch hoſtilities.

at which there are or ſhall be eſtabliſhed depôts for the reception of priſoners of war, there to deliver over ſuch priſoners to agents appointed by our commiſſioners of tranſports, or to ſuch other perſons as ſhall be duly appointed to receive and take charge of priſoners of war, and that no commander or any officer of any ſhip or veſſel having a letter of marque and reprizal, do preſume, upon any pretence whatever, to land, releaſe, or deliver over any priſoners of war at any other place, or in any other manner than as aforeſaid.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) PELHAM.

Notification. Aug. 18th 1803.

Blockade, Genoa and Spezia.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable Lord *Hawkeſbury*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of neutral powers reſiding at this Court that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by His Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of *Genoa* and *Spezia*; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

Inſtruction. Sept. 4th 1803.

Wool. Reſtored to Conſignee.

WHEREAS We have thought it expedient to protect from capture and condemnation, wool, the growth and production of *Spain*, laden on board ſhips belonging to any ſtate in amity with us, and coming conſigned to any merchant of our united kingdom; the commanders of our ſhips and privateers are hereby required and enjoined, not to detain or moleſt any veſſels belonging to any ſtate in amity with us, on account of their having on board any wool the growth and production of *Spain*, and coming conſigned to any merchant of our united kingdom: And in caſe any ſuch wool ſo laden and conſigned ſhall be brought for adjudication before any of our Courts of Admiralty, We hereby direct that the ſame ſhall be forthwith liberated, upon a claim being given for it, by or on behalf of the merchant to whom it is conſigned; notwithſtanding the exiſting hoſtilities, or any other hoſtilities which may take place.

By His Majeſty's Command,
PELHAM.

THE Right Honourable Lord *Hobart*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, having acquainted us, by his letter of this day's date, that the King had judged it expedient, in the defence of the dominions and the protection of His Majeſty's ſubjects, to eſtabliſh a moſt rigorous blockade at the entrance of the port of *Havre de Grace* and the other ports of the river *Seine*, and that the ſame ſhould be maintained and enforced in the ſtricteſt manner according to the uſages of war, acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes; and that His Majeſty had farther cauſed it to be notified to the miniſters of the neutral powers, that the navigation thereof is, and is to be conſidered as being in a ſtate of blockade, and that all the meaſures authorized by the laws of nations, and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to veſſels attempting to violate the ſaid blockade after ſuch notice: And his Lordſhip having at the ſame time ſignified to us His Majeſty's pleaſure that orders ſhould be given for eſtabliſhing the moſt complete and vigorous blockade at the entrance of the ſaid ports of *Havre* and the other ports of the river *Seine*, and that inſtructions ſhould be given to the commanders of His Majeſty's ſquadrons and ſhips of war, and particularly the officer commanding His Majeſty's ſquadrons at *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*, to order the ſenior officers employed in the ſaid blockade, and all other His Majeſty's cruizers, to ſtop all neutral veſſels deſtined to the ſaid ports; and if they ſhall appear ignorant of the exiſtence of the blockade and have no enemy's property on board, then only to turn them away, apprizing them that the ſaid ports are in a ſtate of the moſt complete and vigorous blockade, and writing a notice to that effect upon one or more of the principal ſhip papers; but if any neutral veſſel, which ſhall appear to have been ſo warned, or to be otherwiſe informed of the exiſtence of the blockade, or to have ſailed from the laſt clearing port, after it may be reaſonably ſuppoſed that the notification before mentioned might have been made public there, ſhall yet be found attempting or intending to enter either of the ſaid ports, ſuch veſſel ſhall be ſeized and ſent into a port in *England* for legal adjudication. And in reſpect to neutral veſſels coming out of the port of *Havre de Grace*, or the other ports of the river *Seine*, any ſuch veſſels, having any goods on board, appearing to have been laden after knowledge of the blockade, ſhall in like manner be ſeized and ſent in for legal adjudication; but that neutral veſſels, coming out of the ſaid ports in ballaſt (except ſuch

Notification. Sept. 6th 1803.

Blockade, Havre.

as

as ſhall before have entered in breach of the blockade) or having only goods on board laden before the knowledge of the blockade, ſhall be ſuffered to paſs (except there be juſt grounds of detention) with a ſimilar notice and warning to be written upon the papers, prohibiting ſuch veſſel from again attempting to enter the *Seine* during the exiſtence of the blockade, and alſo ſtating the reaſon for their permitting her to paſs; you are in purſuance of His Majeſty's pleaſure ſignified to us abovementioned, hereby required and directed to govern yourſelf accordingly.

Inſtruction. Sept. 23d 1803.

Spaniſh Trade in the Weſt Indies.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the trade carried on by *Spaniſh* veſſels between our free ports in the *Weſt Indies* and *Spaniſh* ports ſhould not be interrupted during the exiſting hoſtilities, or any other hoſtilities which may take place; We are pleaſed hereby to order and direct the commanders of our ſhips of war, and veſſels bearing letters of marque, that they do not ſeize or detain any *Spaniſh* veſſels ſo engaged: Provided nevertheleſs, that in caſe hoſtilities ſhould take place between Us and His Catholic Majeſty, *Spaniſh* veſſels engaged in ſuch trade, and ſailing after the knowledge of ſuch hoſtilities, ſhall be required to have a licence from one of our governors in the *Weſt Indies*, in the ſame manner that licences were granted during the late war.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HOBART.

Letter from the Sec. of State. July 18th 1804.

Blockade, Elbe, modified.

IT having been a matter of conſiderable doubt whether the requeſt ſignified to me in ſeveral notes, which I have had the honour to receive from you, relative to a relaxation of the blockade of the river *Elbe*, in favour of the *Gluckſtadt* whale fiſhers, could be complied with, without in too great a degree departing from a meaſure which His Majeſty has thought it incumbent upon him to adopt; my anſwer to your notes on that ſubject has been unavoidably delayed. I have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that orders have been given, conformably to your requeſt, to allow *Greenland* ſhips enumerated in the liſt incloſed in your note of the 19th *June*, to proceed to *Gluckſtadt*; and that orders have alſo been given, to allow lighters, barges, and ſmall crafts coming within that deſcription, and laden with innocent

and

and neutral cargoes, to paſs and repaſs along the *Daniſh* ſide of the *Elbe*, over the *Shallows Watten*, between *Tonningen* and *Hamburgh*; a meaſure which will remove the obſtruction of the coaſting trade of *Denmark*, and prevent the recurrence of thoſe complaints which this Government has lately not unfrequently received. His Majeſty truſts that his conſenting to relax the blockade in this inſtance will be conſidered by the *Daniſh* government as a proof of his wiſh to alleviate as much as poſſible, every unneceſſary preſſure on the commerce of his *Daniſh* Majeſty's ſubjects, and that no improper uſe will be made of this indulgence, which may compel him to revert to all the ſtrictneſs of the blockade.

To the Count *Wedel Jarlſberg*, Miniſter of *Denmark*. HARROWBY.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that due attention has been paid to the requeſts ſignified to me in ſeveral notes from you on the part of the town of *Bremen*, that lighters might be allowed to navigate between the rivers *Fade* and *Weſer*. July 18th 1804. The ſame as to the Fade and Weſer.

Orders have been given to His Majeſty's ſhips employed in the blockade of the latter, to permit the paſſage of lighters (really coming within that deſcription, and laden with innocent and neutral cargoes) to paſs and repaſs over the *Shallows* between *Varel* and *Bremen*. His Majeſty truſts that care will be taken that this permiſſion may not be abuſed, or any advantage taken, which would compel him to revert to all the ſtrictneſs of the blockade.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) HARROWBY.

To Mr. *Groning*, Deputy of *Bremen*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that I have paid due attention to the requeſt contained in different letters of Mr. *Matthieſon*, on the part of the city of *Hamburgh*, 'That the lighters be permitted to navigate between the 'rivers *Weſer* and *Elbe*.' July 18th 1804. The Weſer and Elbe.

Orders have accordingly been ſent to His Majeſty's ſhips of the blockade to permit the paſſage of lighters, barges, and other ſmall craft, anſwering the above deſcription, and carrying unexceptionable goods for neutral account, and to ſuffer the ſame to paſs without moleſtation to and fro, along the *Daniſh* ſide of the *Elbe*, through the *Watten*, between *Tonningen* and *Hamburgh*.

His

His Majeſty hopes that this permiſſion will be properly attended to, and not abuſed, and that no unfair advantage ſhall be taken of it, by which His Majeſty ſhould ſee himſelf forced to order the blockade to be reſumed with greater ſtrictneſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HARROWBY.

To *P. Colquhoun Graf* Eſq.

Notification. Aug. 9th 1804.

Blockade.— French Ports enumerated.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable Lord *Harrowby*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of neutral powers reſiding at this court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by His Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the ports of *Fecamp*, *t. Vallery en Caux*, *Dieppe*, *Treport*, the *Somme*, *Etaples*, *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Gravelines*, *Dunkirk*, *Neuport*, and *Oſtend*; and that from this time all the meaſures authoriſed by the law of nations or the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

Inſtruction. Feb. 1ſt 1805.

Corn to Spain.

WHEREAS we have judged it expedient that interruption ſhould not be given to the ſupplying the kingdom of *Spain* in its preſent diſtreſs with grain, notwithſtanding the exiſting hoſtilities; We do hereby direct, and ſtrictly enjoin the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers not to moleſt any neutral veſſel laden ſolely with grain, and going to *Spain*, to whomſoever the ſaid grain may belong, unleſs it be brought from, or be deſtined to a blockaded port.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HAWKESBURY.

Notification. April 25th 1805.

Blockade,— Cadiz.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable Lord *Mulgrave*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of neutral powers reſiding at this court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken by His Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the ports of *Cadiz* and *St. Lucar*; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the laws of nations and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

In conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce, We are graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that neutral veſſels, having on board the articles herein-after enumerated, and trading directly or circuitouſly between the ports of our united kingdom and the enemy's ports in *Europe* (ſuch ports not being blockaded), ſhall not be interrupted in their voyages by our ſhips of war or privateers, on account of ſuch articles, or any of them, being the property of our ſubjects, trading with the enemy, without having obtained our ſpecial licence for that purpoſe; and if any neutral veſſel trading as aforeſaid ſhall be brought into our ports for adjudication, ſuch veſſel ſhall be forthwith liberated by our Courts of Admiralty, together with the enumerated articles laden therein, which ſhall be ſhewn to be *Britiſh* or neutral property.

Inſtruction. June 29th 1803.

Trade with France, Holland, and Spain.

EXPORTS.

LIST of Goods permitted to be exported to *Holland*, *France*, and *Spain*.

Britiſh manufactures (not naval or military ſtores), grocery, allum, annatta, coffee, cocoa, calicoes, copperas, drugs (not dying drugs, rhubarb, ſpices, ſugar, pepper, tobacco, vitriol, elephant's teeth, pimento, cinnamon, nutmegs, cornelian ſtone, nankeens, *Eaſt India* bales, tortoiſe ſhell, cloves, red, green and yellow earth, earthen ware, indigo (not exceeding five tons in one veſſel), woollens, rum, and prize goods, not prohibited to be exported.

Exports.

IMPORTS.

From *Holland*.

Grain (if importable according to the proviſions of the corn laws,) ſalted proviſions of all ſorts, (not being ſalted beef or pork), oak-bark, flax, flax-ſeed, clover and other ſeed, madder-roots, ſalt hides and ſkins, leather, ruſhes, hoops, ſaccharum ſaturni, barilla, ſmalts, yarn, ſaffron, butter, cheeſe, quills, clinkers, terrace, geneva, vinegar, white lead, oil, turpentine, pitch, hemp, bottles, wainſcot boards, raw materials, naval ſtores, lace, and *French* cambrics and lawns.

Imports.

From *France*.

Grain (as above), ſalted proviſions of all ſorts (not being ſalted beef or pork), ſeeds, ſaffron, raſs, oak-bark, turpentine, hides,

hides, ſkins, honey, wax, fruit, raw materials, linſeed cakes, tallow, weld, wine, lace, *French* cambrics and lawns, vinegar, and brandy.

From *Spain*.

Cochineal, barilla, fruit, orchella weed, *Spaniſh* wool, indigo, hides, ſkins, ſhumac, liquorice, juice, ſeeds, ſaffron, ſilk, ſweet almonds, caſtile ſoap, raw materials, oak-bark, anniſeed, wine, corks, black-lead, naval ſtores, vinegar, and brandy.

And We are further pleaſed to direct, that the foregoing enumeration may be added to, or altered, by any order of the Lords of our Council.

Inſtruction. Aug. 17th 1805.

Colonial Shipments to this Kingdom prior to Nov. 1ſt 1804.

We are pleaſed hereby to direct the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers not to ſeize any neutral veſſel which ſhall be carrying on trade directly from the colonies of the enemy to the ports of this kingdom, and laden ſolely with the property of the inhabitants of the neutral country to which the ſhip belongs; provided ſuch neutral ſhip has already cleared out, or ſhall clear out from ſuch colony, prior to the 1ſt day of *November* next, and ſhall not have ſupplied the enemy with any articles contraband of war, on the outward voyage, and ſhall not have entered, or be coming from any blockaded port. And in caſe any neutral veſſel, trading as aforeſaid, hath been or ſhall be detained or brought before any of our Courts of Admiralty, it is our will and pleaſure that ſuch ſhips, together with their cargoes, be forthwith liberated.

By His Majeſty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

Notification. Oct. 19th 1805.

Blockade, Elbe and Weſer, withdrawn.

Information having been received of the removal of *French* troops from the poſition which they occupied upon the borders of the *Elbe* and *Weſer*, His Majeſty has been pleaſed to direct that the blockade of the entrance of theſe rivers ſhould be diſcontinued, and that His Majeſty's ſhips of war which had been ſtationed at the mouth of them, for the purpoſe of blockading the ſame, ſhould be withdrawn.

MULGRAVE.

THE underſigned His Majeſty Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour to inform Mr. *Munroe*, that the King having been pleaſed in conformity to the note tranſmitted by the underſigned to Mr. *Munroe* on the 25th of *April* laſt, to direct that the neceſſary meaſures ſhould be taken for the blockade of *Cadiz* and *St. Lucar*, and ſuch ports having been and being now blockaded, the underſigned is commanded to acquaint Mr. *Munroe*, that His Majeſty is pleaſed to declare that ſuch blockade ſhall not extend to prevent neutral veſſels from entering into and ſailing from the ſaid ports of *Cadiz* and *St. Lucar*, provided that the veſſels ſo entering, and ſailing from the ſaid ports ſhall not be found to have on board, or to have carried to the ſaid ports, any warlike or naval ſtores, or any article or articles intended to be, and uſually converted into warlike or naval ſtores, or proviſions of any kind whatever, excepting ſuch as may be fairly deemed ſea ſtores for the uſe of the crews for ſuch neutral veſſels.

Oct. 9th 1805.

Blockade—Cadiz—modified.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

WHEREAS by a contract entered into with the commiſſioners of our victualling board, Meſſrs. *Scott*, *Idle*, and Company, merchants of our city of *London*, are engaged to ſupply the quantity of ſix thouſand pipes of *Spaniſh* red wine, to be delivered into our victualling ſtores at *Deptford*, *Portſmouth*, *Plymouth*, and *Cork*, for the uſe of our public naval ſervice: And whereas it is requiſite that the ſaid wine ſhould be protected from all damage of confiſcation in any of our courts of prize, in caſe the neutral veſſels which ſhall bring the ſaid wine from *Spaniſh* ports ſhould be ſeized and carried into *Britiſh* ports by any of our cruizers or private ſhips of war: And whereas it hath been repreſented to us that the ſaid merchants contractors are unable to ſet forth at preſent the names of the neutral veſſels which may have been engaged to bring over the ſaid wine, being ten in number; We, conſidering the urgency of our public ſervice in the matter, are graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that if any of ſuch neutral veſſels, being ten in number, bringing cargoes of wine from *Spaniſh* ports, the property of the ſaid Meſſrs. *Scott*, *Idles*, and Company, in execution of the ſaid contract with our commiſſioners of our victualling

March 7th 1806.

Licence for Wine Contract to Meſſrs. Scott and Idle.

victualling board, ſhould be ſeized and brought within the juriſdiction of our High Court of Admiralty, or any of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, they ſhall be forthwith liberated, with their cargoes, on behalf of Meſſrs. *Scott*, *Idles*, and Company, and bail given to anſwer the adjudication thereof; and that the ſaid cargoes ſhall be finally reſtored, upon due proof being afterwards made that they are *bonâ fide* the property of the ſaid Meſſrs. *Scott*, *Idles*, and Company, intended for the ports of this kingdom, in execution of the ſaid contract.

By His Majeſty's Command,

SPENCER.

Similar orders for further contract 10th *December* 1806, and 20th *Auguſt* 1807.

April 5th 1806.

Order of Council.—Embargo on Pruſſian Veſſels.

WHEREAS His Majeſty has received advice that His Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia* has taken poſſeſſion of various parts of the Electorate of *Hanover*, and other dominions belonging to His Majeſty, in a hoſtile manner; and has alſo notified that all *Britiſh* ſhips ſhall be excluded from the ports of the *Pruſſian* dominions, and from certain ports of the North of *Europe*, and not ſuffered to enter or trade therewith, in violation of the juſt rights and intereſts of His Majeſty and his dominions, and contrary to the eſtabliſhed law and practice of nations in amity with each other; His Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to His Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports of *Pruſſia* until further order: And His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all *Pruſſian* ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, now within or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all or every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips and veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatſoever be ſuſtained; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Notification. April 8th 1806.

Blockade. Ems, Weſer, Elbe, Trave.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable *Charles James Fox*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of Neutral Powers reſiding at this Court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken by His Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the entrance of the rivers *Ems*, *Weſer*, *Elbe*, and *Trave*; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations, and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

Embargo. April 16th 1806.

As to Veſſels of the above Ports.

WHEREAS His Majeſty has received advice, that His Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia* has taken poſſeſſion of His Majeſty's electoral dominions in a forcible and hoſtile manner, and has alſo cauſed it to be notified to His Majeſty's Miniſter at the court of *Berlin*, that all *Britiſh* ſhips were thenceforth to be excluded from the ports of the *Pruſſian* dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of *Europe*, under the forcible controul of *Pruſſia*, in violation of the juſt rights and intereſts of His Majeſty and His dominions, and contrary to the eſtabliſhed law and practice of nations in amity with each other: And whereas His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has been pleaſed to cauſe an embargo to be laid upon veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of *Pruſſia* now within, or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the ports of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, together with all perſons and effects on board the ſaid veſſels: And whereas there is juſt reaſon to apprehend that the neutrality of the rivers *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and *Ems*, and the free navigation thereof, will not, under theſe circumſtances, be duly reſpected by His Majeſty's enemies, but will be rendered ſubject to the hoſtile meaſures above deſcribed: His Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a general embargo or ſtop be made in like manner, until further orders from this Board, of all ſhips and veſſels belonging to perſons, reſiding in any ports or places ſituate upon the ſaid rivers *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and *Ems*, ſave and except veſſels under the *Daniſh* flag, and alſo ſave and except that in reſpect to the goods and effects on board ſuch ſhips and veſſels which ſhall have been laden in, or are coming conſigned to any ports of the United Kingdom, the ſame ſhall be forthwith liberated

and given up to the ſaid laders or conſignors reſpectively. And it is hereby further ordered that no property or freight money appearing to belong to any ſubject of *Pruſſia*, or to any perſon reſiding as aforeſaid, reſpecting which proceedings are now depending or ſhall hereafter depend in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Prize, ſhall be decreed to be reſtored, nor ſhall the proceeds of any property or freight money belonging as aforeſaid which has already been decreed to be reſtored, be had to or on behalf of the claimants, but the ſame ſhall be kept in ſafe cuſtody until His Majeſty's further order herein. And it is further ordered, that no perſon reſiding within His Majeſty's dominions do preſume to pay any freight money due or payable to or on behalf of any perſon or perſons being ſubjects or reſiding within the dominions of the king of *Pruſſia*, or in the ports or places aforeſaid, for the freight or merchandize laden on board any ſhip which is detained under the ſaid embargo, or which ſhall hereafter be brought into any of the ports of His Majeſty's dominions; but that ſuch freight money ſhall be forthwith paid into the regiſtry of the High Court of Admiralty, there to remain until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be further known, or until other proviſions ſhall be made by law. And whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, that the goods on board ſeveral of the *Pruſſian* veſſels ſo detained or to be detained by the embargo are the property of His Majeſty's ſubjects, or the property of perſons not being ſubjects of *Pruſſia*; it is further ordered, that all goods on board any veſſels detained under the ſaid embargo which are laden in or coming conſigned to ports of the United Kingdom, ſhall be delivered to the diſpoſal of the owners, or their agents, upon affidavit being made and produced in the High Court of Admiralty that the ſaid goods were not, at the time of ſhipment, nor are now the property of ſubjects of *Pruſſia*; and upon paying the freight due upon ſuch goods into the regiſtry of the ſaid Court, and upon giving ſufficient bail to abide adjudication, in caſe any proceeding ſhould be commenced againſt the ſaid goods within two months from the date of ſuch delivery. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

His Majeſty having taken into conſideration the preſent ſtate of *Hamburgh* and *Oldenburgh*, and the circumſtances under which ſeveral veſſels belonging to *Bremen* and *Papenburgh* have arrived in the ports of the United Kingdom, is pleaſed by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the embargo now ſubſiſting on all ſhips and veſſels belonging to *Hamburgh* and *Oldenburgh* be taken off. And it is hereby further ordered, that the embargo be alſo taken off thoſe veſſels belonging to the towns of *Bremen* and *Papenburgh* which had cleared out for any port of the United Kingdom previous to the *Pruſſian* notification, dated 28th *March* laſt, whereby *Britiſh* ſhips were excluded from the ports of the *Pruſſian* dominions, and from certain other ports in the North of *Europe;* and that the ſaid ſhips and veſſels with their cargoes, not being *Pruſſian* or enemies property, be permitted to ſail to any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

May 14th 1806.

Embargo relaxed as to Hamburgh, Oldenburgh, Bremen, Papenburgh.

The King has cauſed to be ſignified by His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſiding at this court, that the king, taking into conſideration the new and extraordinary means reſorted to by the enemy for the purpoſe of diſtreſſing the commerce of His ſubjects, has thought fit to direct that the neceſſary meaſures ſhould be taken for the blockade of the coaſt, rivers, and ports, from the river *Elbe* to the port of *Breſt*, both incluſive; and that the ſaid coaſt, rivers, and ports, are and muſt be conſidered as blockaded; but that His Majeſty is pleaſed to declare, that ſuch blockade ſhall not extend to prevent neutral ſhips and veſſels, laden with goods not being the property of His Majeſty's enemies, and not being contraband of war, from approaching the ſaid coaſts, and entering into and ſailing from the ſaid rivers and ports (ſave and except the coaſt, rivers, and ports, from *Oſtend* to the river *Seine*, already in a ſtrict and rigorous blockade, and which are to be conſidered as ſo continued), provided the ſaid ſhips and veſſels ſo approaching and entering (except as aforeſaid) ſhall not have been laden at any port belonging to

Notification. May 16th 1806.

Blockade from Elbe to Breſt, &c.

or in the poſſeſſion of any of His Majeſty's enemies, and that the ſaid ſhips and veſſels ſo ſailing from the ſaid rivers and ports (except as aforeſaid) ſhall not be deſtined to any port belonging to or in the poſſeſſion of any of His Majeſty's enemies, nor have previouſly broken the blockade.

Inſtruction. May 21ſt 1806.

Baltic, exempt from Capture.

WHEREAS We have been deſirous to prevent interruption being to the trade and commerce of every ſtate in amity with Us, as far as was compatible with the neceſſary operations of war: And whereas it will tend very much to that purpoſe that the trade and navigation of the *Baltic* ſhould, for the preſent, remain uninterrupted, We have, therefore, been pleaſed to reſolve that our ſhips of war, privateers, and other veſſels acting under Our commiſſion, ſhall be reſtrained from making prize of, ſtopping, or detaining any ſhips or veſſels within the *Baltic*; and We do hereby ſtrictly charge and enjoin the commanders of our ſhips of war, and the commanders of all ſhips and veſſels having letters of marque and repriſal, that they do not by virtue of their commiſſion, or under colour thereof, ſtop or detain any ſhip or veſſel in the *Baltic*, for the purpoſe of making prize of the ſame, but that they ſuffer all ſuch ſhips and veſſels as they meet in thoſe ſeas, to proceed in their reſpective voyages without any interruption.

By His Majeſty's Command.

(Signed) SPENCER.

Order. May 22d 1806.

Fiſhing Veſſels with *freſh Fiſh* exempted from Capture.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that all fiſhing veſſels under *Pruſſian* and other colours, and engaged for the purpoſe of catching fiſh and of conveying them freſh to market, with their crews, cargoes, and ſtores, ſhall not be moleſted on their fiſhing voyages and bringing the ſame to market; and that no fiſhing veſſels of this deſcription ſhall hereafter be moleſted. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWLKENER.

Notification. June 3d 1806.

Blockade, Trave. withdrawn.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable *Chas. Jas. Fox*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſiding at this court, that, in conſequence of ſubſequent advices, the blockade announced by the ſaid miniſters of the 8th of *April* laſt, ſhall not extend to the river *Trave*.

Order. June 5th 1806.

Embargo, as to Bremen, *further* withdrawn.

His Majeſty having taken into conſideration the circumſtances under which ſhips and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Bremen* are detained under embargo, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the embargo now ſubſiſting upon ſaid ſhips and goods be taken off; and the ſaid ſhips with their cargoes, not being enemies property, be permitted to ſail to any port not blockaded. And that the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order. June 16th 1806.

Relaxation of hoſtilities, *ſub modo*, as to Papenburgh.

His Majeſty taking into conſideration the repreſentations that have been made on behalf of the inhabitants of the town of *Papenburgh*, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all veſſels under the *Papenburgh* flag, which were deſtined to, and had arrived in any of the ports of the United Kingdom before the 14th day of *May* laſt, being the day on which the order for granting general repriſals againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the town of *Papenburgh* was iſſued, or which were detained at ſea before the ſame period, not trading between port and port in hoſtility with His Majeſty, ſhall be reſtored, together with their freight and cargoes, upon proof being made to the ſatisfaction of the Court of Admiralty, that ſuch veſſels, and any goods laden on board the ſame, do really belong to inhabitants of the town of *Papenburgh*, or other ſubjects of the Duke of *Arenberg*; and that the ſaid ſhips with their crews, and the ſaid goods be permitted to proceed to any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, the Lords Commiſ-

ſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification. July 26th 1806.

Blockade—Venice.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable *Chas. Jas. Fox*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſiding at this court, that His Majeſty has judged it expedient (for the protection of His ſubjects, and the annoyance of the enemies) to eſtabliſh the moſt rigorous blockade of the entrance of the port of *Venice*, and to maintain and enforce the ſame in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and obſerved in ſimilar caſes; and that the port of *Venice* muſt be conſidered as being in a ſtate of blockade; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the laws of nations, and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different friendly and neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels attempting to violate the ſaid blockade.

Inſtructions. Sept. 24th 1806.

Suſpenſion of hoſtilities, as to Pruſſian and Papenburgh Property.

OUR will and pleaſure is, and it is hereby ordered and directed, that all *Pruſſian* veſſels and goods, and all goods and veſſels belonging to the town of *Papenburgh*, which ſhall be ſeized and detained by any of our ſhips of war, or privateers, after the date thereof, ſhall be brought into port and ſhall be carefully preſerved in ſafe cuſtody, but that no final adjudication of ſuch veſſels and goods ſhall take place until Our further pleaſure thereon ſhall be ſignified, either for the reſtitution of the ſaid veſſels and goods, or for proceeding to the final adjudication therein.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Notification. Sept. 25th 1806.

Blockade. Elbe, Ems, &c. diſcontinued.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable Lord Viſcount *Howick*, His Majeſty's Principal

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of friendly and neutral powers, reſident at this court, that His Majeſty having been pleaſed, on the 16th of *May* laſt, to direct that the neceſſary meaſures ſhould be taken for the blockade of the coaſt, rivers, and ports from the river *Elbe* to the port of *Breſt*, both incluſive; His Majeſty is now pleaſed to declare, that ſo much of ſuch blockade as extended from the river *Elbe* to the river *Ems*, both incluſive, is for the preſent diſcontinued; and that from the date thereof, the navigation of the coaſt, rivers, and ports from the river *Elbe* to the river *Ems*, both incluſive, is as free as if ſuch blockade had not taken place.

Inſtruction. Nov. 14th 1806.

As to the Trade of Ruſſia with France, &c.

WHEREAS We have received ſatisfactory aſſurances that our ally the Emperor of *Ruſſia* has permitted, and now permits, his ſubjects to trade in innocent articles with *France* and her allies, Our will and pleaſure is, and We do hereby order and enjoin the commanders of our ſhips and privateers, that they do not ſeize and detain the goods of the ſubjects of our ally the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, being innocent articles, on account of ſo trading. And We do further direct the Judge of our High Court of Admiralty and of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, forthwith to releaſe goods, being innocent articles, the property of *Ruſſian* ſubjects, which have been or ſhall be detained, on account of being engaged in a trade with *France* or her allies.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Inſtruction. Nov. 15th 1806.

Protection to *Individuals*, &c. withdrawing property, &c.

WHEREAS by our Order in Council, dated the 24th day of *October* 1806, We ſignified our royal will and pleaſure that our loving ſubjects *John Forbes*, *Thomas Forbes*, *James Inverarity*, and *Wm. Simpſon*, ſhould be protected, in withdrawing, during a limited time, their effects from the province of *Weſt Florida*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, into any of the ports of this kingdom, or to any of His Majeſty's colonies or plantations; We hereby ſtrictly enjoin the commanders of our cruizers and private ſhips of war, that they do not interrupt or detain any

neutral or *Britiſh* veſſels, employed in bringing the effects of the ſaid *John Forbes*, *Thomas Forbes*, *James Inverarity*, and *Wm. Simpſon*, from the ſaid province of *Weſt Florida*, into any of the ports of this kingdom, or into any of His Majeſty's colonies or plantations, provided they have certificates on board duly ſworn by one or more of the ſaid perſons, declaring the goods to be the produce of *Weſt Florida*, and to be *bonâ fide* their own property, and coming in exchange or payment of any commodities carried there before the war on their own account and the courſe of their trade; and if ſuch ſhips ſo documented ſhall be ſeized and brought before any of our Courts of Admiralty, We hereby direct, that the goods ſo atteſted ſhall be forthwith liberated, on its being ſhewn that the regulations of our ſaid order have been duly conformed to reſpecting the ſame.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Order. Nov. 19th 1806.

Pruſſian and Papenburgh, Navigation, free.

His Majeſty having received aſſurances, on the part of the King of *Pruſſia*, that he will neither give, or ſuffer to be given, in any of the ports of his dominions, any impediment whatever to a free navigation of the ſubjects of His Majeſty, but will give to the *Britiſh* flag the liberty of entering into all the above mentioned ports, and of departure from the ſame, as before the laſt cloſing of the rivers *Ems*, *Weſer*, and *Elbe*; His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is graciouſly pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that inſtructions ſhall be immediately iſſued to the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers, that they give no interruption in future to the innocent navigation of the ſubjects of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, and of the inhabitants of the town of *Papenburgh*, whoſe commerce it is His Majeſty's intention ſhall be left free, and replaced on the ſame footing on which it was previous to the laſt excluſion of the *Britiſh* flag from the rivers *Ems*, *Weſer*, and *Elbe*. And His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, will give the neceſſary orders accordingly, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council of the 19th Nov. 1806.

Trade to St. Domingo.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, that it would be expedient in the preſent circumſtances to permit, under certain rules and regulations, a commercial intercourſe to be carried on in *Britiſh* veſſels navigated according to law, from the free ports in the *Bahama Iſlands*, and the port of *Road Harbour* in the iſland of *Tortola*, to ſuch ports and places in the iſland of *St. Domingo* as are not or ſhall not be under the dominion and in the actual poſſeſſion of His Majeſty's enemies; His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleaſed to authorize, and doth hereby authorize the Governor of the *Bahama Iſlands*, and the Governor in the *Leeward Iſlands*, (or the Preſident of the Council reſiding in the iſland of *Tortola*, and the Chief Juſtice and Collector of the Cuſtoms of the ſaid iſland, if by writing under the hand and ſeal of the Governor of the *Leeward Iſlands* they ſhall be deputed for that purpoſe), and each of them, to grant licences under their hands and ſeals reſpectively, but in His Majeſty's name, to *Britiſh* veſſels navigated according to law, to clear out from the port of *Road Harbour* in the iſland of *Tortola*, and from the free ports in the *Bahama Iſlands* reſpectively, with cargoes of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and ſalt from the *Bahama Iſlands*, to ſuch ports or places in the iſland of *St. Domingo*, as are not or ſhall not be under the dominion and in the actual poſſeſſion of any of His Majeſty's enemies, (the name of the veſſel, and the port or ports to which the veſſel is bound, to be inſerted in every ſuch licence), and to bring back from ſuch ports in the ſaid iſland to the free ports in the *Bahama Iſlands*, or to the port of *Road Harbour* in the iſland of *Tortola*, or to ſome port of the United Kingdom, any articles the produce of the ſaid iſland of *St. Domingo*; ſuch articles of produce to be in all reſpects ſubject to the duties and regulations to which the produce of foreign iſlands is by law ſubject: Provided however, that ſuch veſſels ſhall not carry any ſugar to the ſaid iſland of *St. Domingo*, nor carry any negroes, either to or from the ſaid iſland. And His Majeſty is further pleaſed to direct, that every licence ſo granted ſhall be entered upon record in the proper office, and an account thereof be tranſmitted to His Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. And His Majeſty doth hereby order and command all and every the commanders and officers of His ſhips and veſſels of war, and the commanders of all private ſhips of war, and others whom it may concern, to ſuffer all and every ſuch ſhips and veſſels having ſuch licences

licences as aforeſaid, and conforming to the regulations therein preſcribed to paſs and repaſs upon their reſpective voyages, which ſhall be deſcribed in ſuch licences. And in caſe, through ignorance, or in breach of this His Majeſty's order in Council, any ſhips or veſſels having ſuch licence as aforeſaid, ſhould be brought in for adjudication, His Majeſty doth hereby further order and command, that they ſhall forthwith be releaſed by His Majeſty's Court of Admiralty, upon proof that the parties have duly conformed to the regulations and reſtrictions preſcribed in the ſaid licence.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council of the 7th Jan. 1807.

Trade with Enemies Ports reſtricted.

WHEREAS the *French* government has iſſued certain orders, which, in violation of the uſages of war, purport to prohibit the commerce of all neutral nations with His Majeſty's dominions, and alſo to prevent ſuch nations from trading with any other country, in any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of His Majeſty's dominions:

And whereas the ſaid government has alſo taken upon itſelf to declare all His Majeſty's dominions to be in a ſtate of blockade, at a time when the fleets of *France* and her allies are themſelves confined within their own ports by the ſuperior valour and diſcipline of the *Britiſh* navy:

And whereas ſuch attempts on the part of the enemy would give to His Majeſty an unqueſtionable right of retaliation, and would warrant His Majeſty in enforcing the ſame prohibition of all commerce with *France*, which that power vainly hopes to effect againſt the commerce of His Majeſty's ſubjects; a prohibition which the ſuperiority of His Majeſty's naval forces might enable him to ſupport, by actually inveſting the ports and coaſts of the enemy with numerous ſquadrons and cruizers, ſo as to make the entrance or approach thereto manifeſtly dangerous:

And whereas His Majeſty, though unwilling to follow the example of His enemies, by proceeding to an extremity ſo diſtreſſing to all nations not engaged in the war, and carrying on their accuſtomed trade, yet feels Himſelf bound by a due regard to the juſt defence of the rights and intereſts of His people, not to ſuffer ſuch meaſures to be taken by the enemy, without taking ſome ſteps on His part to reſtrain this violence,

violence, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injuſtice:

His Majeſty is therefore pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that no veſſel ſhall be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports ſhall belong to or be in the poſſeſſion of *France*, or her allies, or ſhall be ſo far under their controul as that *Britiſh* veſſels may not freely trade thereat: And the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers ſhall be, and are hereby inſtructed to warn every neutral veſſel coming from any ſuch port, and deſtined to another ſuch port, to diſcontinue her voyage, and not to proceed to any ſuch port; and any veſſel after being ſo warned, or any veſſel coming from any ſuch port, after a reaſonable time ſhall have been afforded for receiving information of this His Majeſty's order, which ſhall be found proceeding to another ſuch port, ſhall be captured and brought in, and, together with her cargo, ſhall be condemned as lawful prize. And His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Inſtruction. 4th Feb. 1807.

Importation of certain Articles, &c.

OUR will and pleaſure is that you do not interrupt neutral veſſels, laden with cargoes conſiſting of the articles hereinafter enumerated, coming for importation to any port of our United Kingdom, (provided they are not coming from any port in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade); and in caſe any ſuch veſſel ſo coming with ſuch articles ſhall be brought for adjudication before our High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, we hereby direct that the ſame ſhall be forthwith liberated, upon a claim being given, by or on behalf of the merchant or merchants, to whom ſuch articles are coming for importation.

Enumeration of Articles.

Grain, viz. corn, meal, and flour, (if importable according to the proviſions of the corn laws) rice, *Spaniſh* wool, mohair, yarn, madder and madder roots, ſmalts, ſhumac, argol, galls, cream of tartar, ſafflower, valoue, brimſtone, *Spaniſh* wine, indigo,

indigo, ſaffron, verdigreaſe, cochineal, orchilla weed, cork, olive oil, fruit, aſhes, juniper berries, barilla, organzined, thrown, or raw ſilk, (not being of the production of the *Eaſt Indies* or *China*) quickſilver, bullion coined and uncoined, goat, kid, and lamb ſkins, rags, oak-bark, flax, ſeeds, oil of turpentine, pitch, hemp, timber, fir, oak, oak-plank, maſts, and ſpars.

By His Majeſty's Command,
SPENCER.

Inſtruction. 11th Feb. 1807.

Relief to Ships cleared out for Buenos Ayres.

OUR will and pleaſure is, that all *Britiſh* veſſels which have cleared out for any of the ports of our United Kingdom to *Buenos Ayres* and the river *Plata*, may be permitted, either to proceed without interruption to any port of the iſland of *Saint Domingo*, not in the immediate poſſeſſion and under the controul of *France* or *Spain*, there to diſpoſe of their cargoes, and to lade produce in return, and to carry the ſame to any port of our United Kingdom, or to tranſhip their cargoes on board neutral veſſels, and to ſend the ſame for ſale to any hoſtile colony, and to bring back returns on board ſuch neutral veſſels, to any port of our United Kingdom.

By His Majeſty's Command.
(Signed) SPENCER.

Inſtruction. Feb. 18th 1807.

Trade of Ports in the North of Germany, in poſſeſſion of the French.

OUR will and pleaſure is, that the ſhips and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, and other places and countries in the north of *Germany*, which veſſels and goods ſhall be employed in a trade to or from the ports of Our United Kingdom, ſhall, until further order, be ſuffered to paſs free and unmoleſted, notwithſtanding that the ſaid countries are, or may be, in the poſſeſſion or under the controul of *France* and her allies; and all ſuch ſhips and goods ſo trading, which may have been already detained, ſhall be forthwith liberated and reſtored.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) SPENCER.

Notification. Mar. 11th 1807.

Bo ckde, Elbe, Weſer, Elms, renewed.

LORD Viſcount *Howick*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Miniſters of Friendly and Neutral Powers reſident at this Court,

Court, that in conſequence of the recent proceedings, and the preſent poſition of the enemy on the continent, which enables him to command the navigation of the *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and *Ems*, His Majeſty has judged it expedient to re-eſtabliſh the moſt rigorous blockade at the entrances of thoſe rivers, and to maintain and enforce the ſame, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes.

Order. Mar. 26th 1807.

Hamburgh, Property reſtored *ſub modo.*

It is this day ordered by His Majeſty in Council, that all the ſhips and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Hamburgh*, and other places and countries in the north of *Germany*, now in the poſſeſſion or under the controul of *France* and her allies, which have been detained prior to the 1ſt of *January* laſt, ſhall be reſtored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty to belong to the inhabitants aforeſaid, and that the ſhips and goods ſhall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port. And all ſuch ſhips and goods captured on or after the ſaid 1ſt of *January*, and pronounced in like manner, ſhall be detained (ſave and except ſhips and goods engaged in a trade to or from the ports of this country) until further order; and the goods ſhall be ſold by the claimants thereof under a commiſſion from the Court of Admiralty, to be granted upon notice given to His Majeſty's Procurator General; and the proceeds, after deducting the claimants advances in reſpect thereto, ſhall be paid into the regiſtry of the ſaid Court, and ſhall be inveſted in Government ſecurities, until His Majeſty's further pleaſure ſhall be ſignified thereon. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them reſpectively appertain.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Order. April 7th 1807.

Elbe, Weſer, Ems,—Trade over the Watten.

My Lords,

In compliance with the ſolicitations of the *Britiſh* merchants and ſhip owners trading to, and intereſted in, the commerce of the north of *Germany*, and of the principal merchants of *Tonningen*, *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, I am to ſignify to your Lordſhips His Majeſty's pleaſure, that you give the neceſſary orders to the officers employed in the blockade of the *Elbe*, the *Weſer*, and the *Ems*, that they permit *Britiſh* manufactures of every kind, colonial produce, and *Eaſt India* goods,

goods, and every other article (except wet and dry provisions of every kind, and liquors of all sorts) to be conveyed in lighters and small craft from *Tonningen* over the *Watten*, and shoals, up the said rivers *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Ems*, under the same restrictions and precautions which His Majesty's Government thought necessary, when a like navigation was permitted during a blockade of the same rivers in the years 1804 and 1805.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

To the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty.

April 28th. Order.

Blockade, Ems, Weser, Elbe, farther Relaxation.

I HAVE to signify to your Lordships His Majesty's pleasure, that you give the necessary directions to the officers employed in the blockade of the rivers *Ems*, *Weser*, and *Elbe*, that all goods and merchandize may be permitted to be conveyed in lighters or small craft, from *Tonningen* over the *Watten*, and shoals up the said rivers, with the exception of all articles, contraband of war, liquors and provisions of every kind wet and dry, with the exceptions also of grain, and likewise of tobacco; and that the said craft should be permitted to return over the said flats laden with goods and merchandize of every kind.

I have the Honour to be,
My Lords, &c.
(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

To the Lords Commissioners
of the Admiralty.

Notification. May 13th 1807.

Blockade,— Dardanelles and Smyrna.

THE Right Honourable *Geo. Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of friendly and neutral Powers resident at this court, that in consequence of the recent hostile proceedings of the *Ottoman Porte*, His Majesty has judged it expedient to direct, that the blockade of the streights of the *Dardanelles* and of the port and harbour of *Smyrna*, already constituted by His Majesty's naval forces, and those of His Allies, should be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Order, 16th May, 1807.

Embargo, as to Ottoman Veſſels, &c.

WHEREAS hoſtilities having taken place between His Majeſty and the Sublime *Porte*, it is this day ordered by His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of His Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the Grand Signor, until further order; and His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all ſhips and veſſels whatever, belonging to the ſubjects of the Grand Signor now within, or which ſhall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any of His Majeſty's dominions, together with all perſons and effects on board all ſuch ſhips and veſſels; and that the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Grand Signor, or bearing the flag of the *Ottoman* empire; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained; and the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers are hereby inſtructed to detain and bring into port every ſuch ſhip and veſſel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order, 27th May, 1807.

America, Regulations of Trade continued.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the liberty of navigation and commerce between His Majeſty's ſubjects, and the ſubjects of the United States of *America*, ſhould for the preſent continue in the ſame manner, and under the ſame limitations as are ſpecified in the act of the thirty-ſeventh of His preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An Act for carrying into execution a "treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded be-"tween His Majeſty and the United States of *America*;" and in the act paſſed in the forty-ſixth year of His Majeſty's reign, for continuing the ſaid act of the thirty-ſeventh year of His Majeſty's reign: His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is hereby pleaſed to direct, that all the regulations contained in the ſaid acts, ſhall be duly obſerved, until ſuch proviſion ſhall be made reſpecting the matters aforeſaid. An the Right Honourable the Lords

Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council. 17th June, 1807.

Trade to Hamburgh and Bremen, *ſub modo.*

IT is this day ordered by His Majeſty in Council, that all ſhips and goods belonging to the inhabitants of *Hamburgh* and *Bremen*, which ſince the firſt of *January* laſt have been and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, ſhall be reſtored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty to belong to the inhabitants aforeſaid, and not otherwiſe liable to confiſcation; and that the ſaid ſhips and goods be permitted to proceed to any neutral port. And is is further ordered, that ſhips and goods ſo belonging ſhall not in future be liable to detention, provided ſuch ſhips and goods ſhall be engaged in a trade to or from any port of this Kingdom, or between neutral port and neutral port—But all ſhips and goods belonging to the inhabitants aforeſaid, which ſhall be found trading with any hoſtile port, and not going from or coming to a port of this Kingdom, ſhall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, and ſhall be adjudged as lawful prize to His Majeſty.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification, June 19th 1807.

Blockade.—Ems, &c. Conſtruction.

DOUBTS having ariſen whether the notification of the 11th of *March* 1807, of the blockade of the entrances of the rivers *Ems*, *Weſer*, and *Elbe*, was intended to include, and did include, all rivers. ports, and places, or the coaſt between the ſaid rivers *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and *Ems*, the Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has notified to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſident at this Court, that the ſaid blockade was intended to include all rivers, ports, and places between the ſaid rivers; and that it will be maintained and enforced with reſpect to the whole coaſt from the *Elbe* to the *Ems*.

Order, 15th July 1807.

Trade to St. Domingo.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, that it would be expedient in the preſent circumſtances, to permit, under certain rules and reſtrictions, a commercial intercourſe to be carried on in *Britiſh* veſſels, navigated according to law, from the province of *Nova Scotia* to ſuch ports and places in the iſland of *St. Domingo*, as are not or ſhall not be under the dominion and in the actual poſſeſſion of the government of *France* or *Spain*; His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleaſed to authorize, and doth hereby authorize the Governor of the ſaid province of *Nova Scotia*, to grant licenſes under his hand and ſeal, but in His Majeſty's name, to *Britiſh* veſſels, navigated according to law, to clear out from any port of the ſaid province of *Nova Scotia*, with cargoes of the produce of the ſaid province of *Nova Scotia*, or any *Britiſh* colony or plantation, or of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to ſuch ports and places in the iſland of *St. Domingo*, as are not or ſhall be under the dominion and in the actual poſſeſſion of the government of *France* or *Spain*, (the name of the veſſel and the ports to and from which the veſſel is bound to be inſerted in any ſuch licence), and to bring back from ſuch ports in the ſaid iſland, to ſome port of the ſaid province of *Nova Scotia*, or to ſome port of the United Kingdom, any articles the produce of the ſaid iſland of *St. Domingo*, ſuch articles of produce to be in all reſpects ſubject to the duties and regulations to which the produce of foreign iſlands is by law ſubject: Provided, however, that ſuch veſſels ſhall not carry any ſugar to the ſaid iſland of *St. Domingo*, nor carry any negroes either to or from the ſaid iſland. And His Majeſty is further pleaſed to direct, that every licence ſo granted ſhall be entered upon record in the proper office, and an account thereof be tranſmitted to His Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. And His Majeſty doth hereby order and command all and every the commanders and officers of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of war, and the commanders of all private ſhips of war, and all others whom it may concern, to ſuffer all and every ſuch ſhips and veſſels, having ſuch licence as aforeſaid, and conforming to the regulations therein preſcribed, to paſs and repaſs upon their reſpective voyages, which ſhall be deſcribed in ſuch licences. And in caſe through ignorance, or in breach of this His Majeſty's order in council, any ſhips or veſſels having ſuch licence as aforeſaid, ſhall be brought in for adjudication, His Majeſty doth hereby further order and command, that they

ſhall forthwith be releaſed by His Majeſty's Courts of Admiralty, upon proof that the parties have duly conformed to the regulations and reſtrictions preſcribed in the ſaid licences.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Notification, July 18th 1807.

Blockade,—Elbe, Weſer, and Ems. Modification.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſident at this Court, that His Majeſty has given orders to his officers employed in the blockade of the rivers *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and *Ems*, to permit veſſels under the burthen of ſixty *Britiſh* tons, and coming from any neutral or *Britiſh* port, to enter the ſaid rivers, provided that ſuch veſſels are not laden with any articles contraband of war, nor with liquors or proviſions wet or dry, (except ſuch as may be fairly deemed ſea ſtores, for the uſe of the crews of ſuch neutral veſſels,) nor with grain or tobacco; and likewiſe to the extent of allowing neutral ſhips, under the burthen above mentioned, to return laden with cargoes, to be carried for importation to any neutral or *Britiſh* port; provided that the goods imported into the ports of the United Kingdom ſhall conſiſt only of ſuch articles as are by law allowed to be imported.

Inſtruction, 31ſt July 1807.

Swediſh Trade with the Enemy.

WHEREAS We have received ſatisfactory aſſurances, that our ally the king of *Sweden* has permitted, and now permits, his ſubjects to trade in innocent articles with the *Dutch* ports; Our will and pleaſure is, and We do hereby order and enjoin the commanders of Our ſhips of war and privateers, that they do not ſeize and detain the property of the ſubjects of our ally the king of *Sweden* (not being naval or military ſtores) on account of ſo trading. And We do further direct the Judges of our High Court of Admiralty and of our Courts of Vice-Admiralty, forthwith to releaſe property not being naval and military ſtores belonging to *Swediſh* ſubjects, which has been or ſhall be detained on account of being engaged in a trade with the *Dutch* ports.

By His Majeſty's Command,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

His Majeſty taking into conſideration the meaſures recently reſorted to by the enemy for diſtreſſing the commerce of the United Kingdom, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all veſſels under the flag of *Mecklenburgh*, *Oldenburgh*, *Papenburgh*, or *Kniphauſen*, ſhall be forthwith warned not to trade in future at any hoſtile port, unleſs ſuch veſſel ſhall be going from or coming to a port of the United Kingdom; and in caſe any ſuch veſſel, after having been ſo warned, ſhall be found trading or to have traded after ſuch warning, or in caſe any veſſel or goods belonging to the inhabitants of ſuch countries, after the expiration of ſix weeks from the date of this order, ſhall be found trading or to have traded after ſix weeks have expired, at any hoſtile port, ſuch veſſel and goods, unleſs going from or coming to a port of the United Kingdom, ſhall be ſeized and brought in for legal adjudication, and ſhall be condemned as lawful prize to His Majeſty. And His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Order, 19th Aug. 1807.

Mecklenburgh, Oldenburgh, Papenburgh, Kniphauſen, Ships, trade of.

It is this day ordered by His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of His Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of *Denmark* until further orders. And His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, belonging to the ſubjects of the King of *Denmark*, now within or which ſhall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads, within any part of His Majeſty's dominions, together with all perſons and effects on board all ſuch ſhips and veſſels; and that the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the Subjects of the King of *Denmark*, or bearing

Order of Council, 2d Sept. 1807.

(a) Embargo on Daniſh Ships.

(a) Some other orders of Sept. and Oct. relating to the Cuſtody of Daniſh property, &c. have been omitted, as *proviſional chiefly*, and as reſpecting a matter yet in ſuſpence.

the flag of the King of *Denmark*; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained; and the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers are hereby inſtructed to detain and bring into port every ſuch ſhip and veſſel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Notification. Sept. 15th 1807.

Blockade,— Elbe, Weſer, Ems, partially diſcontinued.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſident at this Court, that the rigorous blockade of the rivers *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and *Ems*, is for the preſent diſcontinued; and that the neutral veſſels laden with innocent goods, the property of neutrals, will be ſuffered to trade at the ſaid rivers, and the intermediate rivers, ports, and places, provided ſuch veſſels are going from or to a neutral or *Britiſh* port, and ſhall not be trading nor ſhall previouſly have traded between either of the ſaid rivers, or the intermediate rivers, ports, or places, and any port or place in the poſſeſſion or ſo far under the controul of the enemy, as that *Britiſh* veſſels may not freely trade thereat, nor from one to the other of the ſaid rivers or intermediate rivers, ports, or places.

Notification. Oct. 2d 1807.

Blockade,— Eyder.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſident at this Court, that His Majeſty has judged it expedient to direct that the moſt rigorous blockade ſhould be eſtabliſhed at the entrance of the river *Eyder*, and that the ſame ſhall be maintained and enforced in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes.

END OF PART FIRST.

Order of Council, 4th Sept. 1807.

Special allowance to certain Daniſh ſhips to proceed to London, and deliver their cargoes, &c.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that the *Daniſh* ſhip *Cupido*, *B. M. Boſſen* maſter, detained at *Sheerneſs*, bound to *London*; the *Daniſh* ſhip *Jurgan*, *J. J. Fleenſland* maſter, detained at *Plymouth*, bound to *London*; the *Daniſh* ſhip *Fadres Minde*, *C. W. Riſbick* maſter; the *Daniſh* ſhip *Patronelle*, *Johan Blom* maſter, detained in the *Downs*, bound to *London*; the *Daniſh* ſhip *Juſtitia*, —— *Jenſon* maſter, detained at *Dover*, bound to *Portſmouth*; and the *Daniſh* ſhip *Emanuel*, *John Lorange* maſter, detained at *Sheerneſs*, bound to *London*; be permitted at the requeſt and under the reſponſibility and riſk of the conſignees of the reſpective cargoes, to proceed from the ports or places where they are now detained, to their reſpective ports of deſtination as above mentioned, and on their arrival at thoſe places, that their cargoes be delivered to the proprietors thereof, on an affidavit being made in the High Court of Admiralty, "That the reſpective cargoes are not the property of *Daniſh* ſubjects, and upon bail being given for payment of the freight into the ſaid Court, and alſo to abide adjudication in caſe proceedings againſt ſuch cargoes as prize ſhall be commenced within two months;" any thing contained in His Majeſty's order in council of the 2d inſtant to the contrary notwithſtanding. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 10th Sept. 1807.

Britiſh veſſels under Daniſh Flag reſtored, under circumſtances ſpecified.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that all veſſels under the *Daniſh* flag, which really are the property of His Majeſty's ſubjects, and employed in the trade carried on between the ports of the United Kingdom and ports to which *Britiſh* veſſels could not trade, ſhould be reſtored to the *Britiſh* owners, upon ſatisfactory proof being made to the High Court of Admiralty, that the ſaid veſſels are *bonâ fide* the property of His Majeſty's ſubjects, and had been engaged in the trade aforeſaid. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give

the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 10th Sept. 1807.

Protection for Daniſh ſhips exporting under licence from the United Kingdom prior to 2d Sept.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that all *Daniſh* veſſels to which licences have been granted previouſly to the 2d of *September* inſtant, permitting ſuch veſſels to export goods from any port of the United Kingdom to any neutral or hoſtile port, which may be detained or ſent in under His Majeſty's order of the ſaid 2d of *September* inſtant, ſhall be releaſed, and permitted to proceed on the voyage deſcribed in ſuch licence, upon an abſtract being taken of all the papers found on board ſuch veſſels, and bail being given to anſwer the adjudication thereof, in caſe any proceeding ſhould be commenced within three months, or in caſe ſuch veſſel ſhould not in the mean time return and be delivered up. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council. 10th Sept. 1807.

Protection for Daniſh Ships importing as above.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that any *Daniſh* ſhip or veſſel to which a licence has been granted to import a cargo into any port of the United Kingdom, which ſhall arrive and deliver the ſaid cargo, or ſhall be detained in the proſecution of her voyage, and ſent in, ſhall be permitted to receive her freight, and proceed without interruption to any port not blockaded; and any *Daniſh* veſſel chartered and laden before the 2d of this inſtant *September*, in conſequence of any licence granted to import a cargo in any neutral veſſel, the name of ſuch veſſel not having been inſerted in ſuch licence, ſhall be treated in like manner. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give

give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain. (Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 10th Sept. 1807.

Delivery of goods, on board Daniſh Veſſels, to the conſignees, and the further proſecution of the voyage allowed to the port of deſtination.

It is this day ordered in Council, that the goods on board *Daniſh* veſſels, laden in or coming conſigned to ports of this country, ſhall be releaſed from the embargo, and ſhall be delivered up to the laders or conſignees, or their agents, upon an affidavit being produced in the High Court of Admiralty, that ſuch goods are not *Daniſh* property; and upon bail being given for payment of the freight into the ſaid Court, and alſo to abide adjudication, in caſe proceedings againſt ſuch goods as prize ſhall be commenced within three months. And it is further ordered, that all ſuch *Daniſh* ſhips or veſſels having cargoes on board conſigned to this country, which ſhall be detained or ſent into any other port of the United Kingdom, than that to which the ſhip or veſſel was deſtined, ſhall be permitted, at the requeſt and under the reſponſibility and riſk of the conſignees of the cargo, forthwith to proceed to the port of deſtination, there to deliver their cargo under the conditions aforeſaid, due care being taken for delivering up the ſaid ſhips or veſſels after ſuch their removal.

And it is further ordered, that no property appearing to belong to any ſubject of *Denmark*, reſpecting which proceedings are now depending, or ſhall hereafter depend in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Prize, ſhall be decreed to be reſtored, nor ſhall the proceeds of any property belonging as aforeſaid, which hath been already decreed to be reſtored, be paid to or on behalf of the claimants; but the property ſhall be kept in ſafe cuſtody, or the proceeds thereof ſhall be paid into the regiſtry of the High Court of Admiralty until His Majeſty's further order therein.

And it is further ordered, that all freight money due or payable to, or on behalf of, any perſon or perſons, being ſubjects of *Denmark*, ſhall be forthwith paid into the regiſtry of the High Court of Admiralty, (except where bail is herein-before directed to be taken for the ſame) there to remain till His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be further known, or until other proviſions ſhall be made by law.

And it is further ordered, that all papers found on board any *Daniſh* veſſel, detained or ſent in under His Majeſty's order in Council of the 2d *September* inſtant, ſhall be forthwith ſent up duly verified upon oath to the office of His Majeſty's Pro-

curator General, there to be kept in ſafe cuſtody until farther order; and that the depoſition of the maſter, or in his abſence of the principal officer of ſuch *Daniſh* veſſel ſhall be taken upon the ſtanding interrogatories, and tranſmitted with the papers as aforeſaid.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 24th Oct. 1807.

Special Protection.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the board the humble petition of *Hans Michael Halſs* maſter of the *Daniſh* ſhip *Porſground*, burthen about 410 tons, ſetting forth, that on the 14th of *Auguſt* laſt he arrived at the port of *Portſmouth* with his ſaid veſſel, laden with a cargo of maſts, ſpars, &c. for the uſe of the *Britiſh* navy, where ſhe was ſeized and detained under the embargo: that the ſaid veſſel has been employed about 21 years in conveying naval ſtores from *Norway* to this kingdom, for the uſe of the *Britiſh* navy; and that he has been maſter of the ſaid veſſel nine years: That *Daniſh* veſſels have been encouraged to bring maſts, ſpars, and oars to this country, under the protection inferrable from His Majeſty's inſtructions, which were generally underſtood to ſuperſede the neceſſity of licences, under which *Daniſh* ſhips bringing cargoes to this country have been permitted to receive their freights and depart to the Continent unmoleſted: That the owners of the *Porſground* have incurred great hazard; as in caſe of detention by the enemy's cruizers the veſſel would have been liable to confiſcation or a very great loſs, in conſequence of having carried ſupplies to the *Britiſh* navy: And therefore humbly praying that the ſaid veſſel may be releaſed from the embargo, and ſuffered to depart on the ſame conditions, as veſſels importing cargoes to this country under His Majeſty's licence. Which petition being taken into conſideration, and it appearing that the ſaid veſſel has been employed a number of years in importing naval ſtores to this kingdom, for the uſe of His Majeſty's navy, it is thereupon ordered in Council, That (under the particular circumſtances of this caſe) the ſaid veſſel be releaſed from the embargo, and that the maſter be permitted to receive his freight, and depart with his ſaid veſſel to

any

any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

On the ſame day an order iſſued in ſimilar terms for the releaſe of the ſhip *Emanuel, Vauent*, maſter.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 29th Oct. 1807.

For the releaſe of Daniſh ſhips having brought naval ſtores.

IT is this day ordered in Council, that all *Daniſh* ſhips and veſſels, which were employed on their laſt voyage in importing naval ſtores and other articles, for the ſervice of His Majeſty, into the ports of the United Kingdom, ſhall be forthwith releaſed from the embargo laid by His Majeſty's order in council of the 2d *September* laſt; and that the maſters of ſuch ſhips ſhall be permitted to receive their freight, and return after unloading their cargoes at any port not blockaded. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order of Repriſal, 4th Nov. 1807, againſt Tuſcany, &c.

Order of Repriſals againſt *Tuſcany*, the kingdom of *Naples*, the port and territory of *Raguſa*, and thoſe of the iſlands lately compoſing the Republic of the *Seven Iſlands*; and all other ports and places in the *Mediterranean* and *Adriatic* ſeas, which are occupied by the arms of *France* or her allies.

Ditto on ſame day againſt Denmark.

Order of Repriſals againſt *Denmark*, 4th *Nov.* 1807. (*a*)

Council office, 9th Nov. 1807.

To the King's Proctor, reſpecting cargoes unladen from Britiſh ſhips, &c.

Sir,

THE Lords of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council having had under their conſideration a petition of Sir *Charles Price*, chairman to the committee of merchants trading to the Continent, requeſting that orders may be

(*a*) This Order is preciſely the ſame, *mutatis mutandis*, as the Order againſt *Ruſſia*. Infra, p. 79.

given,

given, that all goods lately unladen from *Britiſh* ſhips, and now in the poſſeſſion of the Marſhal of the Admiralty, be given back to the ſhippers, on their ſimply making oath that they are not *Daniſh* property. I am directed to tranſmit a copy of the ſaid petition to you, and I am to ſignify to you the opinion of the Lords of His Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, that proceedings ſhould not be inſtituted againſt any goods laden on board any *Britiſh* ſhip, and detained under the embargo, upon an affidavit in the teſt form being made by the ſhippers, in proof of the goods not being nor having been *Daniſh* property, (unleſs ſome ſpecial grounds ſhall ariſe, which I am to deſire that you will forthwith repreſent to their Lordſhips,) thereupon to conſent to the releaſe of the goods, upon payment of a proportion of the expences which have been incurred, and upon giving bail to anſwer any demand of freight and demurrage, to be made by the owner of the ſhip, unleſs ſuch owner or the maſter ſhall conſent to wave ſuch bail.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble Servant,

To the King's Proctor. (Signed) W. FAWKENER.

11th Nov. 1807.

Proclamation for granting the diſtribution of prizes.

WHEREAS by our order in Council (1), dated the 4th of *November* inſtant, We have ordered that general repriſals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of *Denmark* (ſave and except any veſſels to which our licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be releaſed from the embargo, and have not ſince arrived at any foreign port): And whereas by our order in Council of the ſame date, We have ordered that general repriſals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and inhabitants of the territories and ports of *Tuſcany*, the kingdom of *Naples*, the port and territory of *Raguſa*, and thoſe of the iſlands lately compoſing the republic of the *Seven Iſlands*, and all other ports and places in the *Mediterranean* and *Adriatic* ſeas, which are occupied by the arms of *France* or her allies, ſo that as well our fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned by letters

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(1) This proclamation has been compared with the proclamations of 7th July 1803, and 23d December 1807, and the 31ſt January 1805; with the former two it is found to agree verbatim. Some variations occur in the proclamation of 1805, which are diſtinguiſhed in their reſpective places.

of

of marque, or general reprisals, or otherwise, by our commissioners for executing our office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of *Denmark*, or to any of the territories, ports, or places aforesaid, or to any persons being subjects of the king of *Denmark*, or inhabiting within any of the territories of *Denmark*, or within any of the territories, ports, or places aforesaid, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of Admiralty within our dominions, duly authorized and required to take cognizance thereof. We, being desirous to give due encouragement to our faithful subjects who shall lawfully seize the same, and having declared in council by our order of the 4th of *November* instant, our intentions concerning the distribution of all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods, during the present hostilities, do now make known to all our loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our proclamation, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council, that our will and pleasure is, That the neat produce of all prizes taken, the right whereof is inherent in us and our crown, be given to the takers (save and except the produce of such prizes as are or shall be taken by ships or vessels belonging to or hired by, or in the service of, our commissioners of customs or excise, the disposition of which we reserve to our further pleasure; and also, save and except as herein-after mentioned), but subject to the payment of all such, or the like customs, and duties, as the same are now or would have been liable to, if the same were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the same may be so given, in the proportion and manner herein-after set forth, that is to say,

Prize to the Takers, save as excepted.

That all prizes taken by ships and vessels having commissions of letters of marque and reprisals, (save and except such prizes as are or shall be taken by the ships or vessels belonging to, or hired by, or in the service of, our commissioners aforesaid), may be sold and disposed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others, to whom such letters of marque and reprisals are granted, for their own use and benefit, after final adjudication, and not before.

To private captors.

And We do hereby further order and direct, that the neat produce of all prizes, which are or shall be taken by any of our ships or vessels of war, (save and except when they shall be acting on any conjunct expedition with our army, in which case we reserve to ourselves the division and distribution

To ships of war.

Conjunct expeditions excepted.

tribution of all prize and booty taken, and alſo ſave and except as hereinafter mentioned), ſhall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of our flag-officers, captains, commanders, and other commiſſioned officers in our pay, and of the ſeamen, marines and ſoldiers, on board our ſaid ſhips and veſſels at the time of the capture; and that ſuch prizes may be lawfully ſold and diſpoſed of by them and their agents, after the ſame ſhall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwiſe.

Diſtribution.

The diſtribution ſhall be made as follows.—The whole of the neat produce being firſt divided into eight equal parts:

1ſt Claſs, three-eighths.

The captain or captains of any of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels of war, who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, ſhall have three-eighth parts.—But in caſe any ſuch prize ſhall be taken by any of our ſhips or veſſels of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the Flag Officer, or Officers being actually on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the capture ſhall have one of the *three-eighth* parts; the ſaid one-eighth part to be paid to ſuch Flag or Flag Officers in ſuch proportions, and ſubject to ſuch regulations, as are herein-after mentioned.

2d Claſs, one-eighth.

The captains of marines and land forces, ſea lieutenants, and maſter on board, ſhall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them.—But that every phyſician appointed or hereafter to be appointed to a fleet or ſquadron of our ſhips of war, ſhall, in the diſtribution of prizes which ſhall hereafter be taken by the ſhips in which he ſhall ſerve, or in which ſuch ſhip's company ſhall be entitled to ſhare, be claſſed with the ſea lieutenants, with reſpect to the ſaid *one-eighth* part, and be allowed to ſhare equally with them: Provided ſuch phyſician be actually on board at the time of taking ſuch prizes.

3d Claſs, one-eighth.

The lieutenants and quarter maſters of marines, and lieutenants, enſigns, and quarter maſters of land forces, ſecretaries of admirals, or commodores with captains under them, ſecond maſters of line of battle ſhips, boatſwains, gunners, purſers, carpenters, maſters mates, chirurgeons, pilots, and chaplains on board, ſhall have *one-eighth* part, to be equally divided amongſt them.

4th Claſs, one-eighth.

The midſhipmen, captains' clerks, maſter ſailmakers, carpenters-mates, boatſwains-mates, gunners-mates, maſters at arms, corporals, yeomen of the ſheets, coxſwains, quartermaſters, quartermaſters-mates, chirurgeons-mates, yeomen of the powder room, ſerjeants of marines, and land forces on board, ſhall have *one-eighth* part, to be equally divided amongſt them.

The trumpeters, quarter gunners, carpenters crew, ſtewards, cook, armourers, ſtewards-mates, cooks-mates, gunſmiths, coopers, ſwabbers, ordinary trumpeters, barbers, able ſeamen, ordinary ſeamen, and marines, and other ſoldiers, and all other perſons doing duty and aſſiſting on board, ſhall have *two-eighth* parts, to be equally divided amongſt them. 5th Claſs, two-eighths.

And we do hereby further order, That in the caſe of cutters, ſchooners (*a*), and other armed veſſels, commanded by lieutenants, the ſhare of ſuch lieutenants ſhall be three-eighth parts of the prize, unleſs ſuch lieutenants ſhall be under the command of a flag officer or officers; in which caſe the flag officer or officers ſhall have one of the ſaid three-eighths, to be divided among ſuch flag-officer or officers, in the ſame manner hereinbefore directed in the caſe of captains ſerving under flag officers. Directions for cutters, ſchooners, &c. commanded by lieutenants.

Secondly, We direct, That the ſhare of the (*b*) [maſter or other perſon acting as ſecond in command, and the pilot, if there happens to be one on board, ſhall be one-eighth part, to be divided into three equal parts, of which two-thirds ſhall go to the maſter, or other perſon acting as ſecond in command, and the remaining one-third to the pilot; but if there is no pilot, then ſuch eighth part to go wholly to the maſter, or perſon acting as ſecond in command.]—That the ſhare of the chirurgeon, or chirurgeon's mate, (where there is no chirurgeon,) midſhipmen, clerk, and ſteward, ſhall be one-eighth.—That the ſhare of the boatſwains, gunners, and carpenters-mates, yeomen of the ſheets, ſail maker, quarter maſter and quartermaſter's mate, ſhall be one-eighth.—And the ſhare of the ſeamen, marines, and other perſons on board aſſiſting in the capture, ſhall be two-eighth parts.

But it is our intention nevertheleſs, that the above diſtribution ſhall only extend to ſuch captures as ſhall be made by

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(*a*) Procl. 1805. [Brigs.]

(*b*) The directions following ſtand in the place of thoſe between brackets in the texts.

In Procl. 1805. [Sub-lieutenant, maſter, and pilot ſhall be one-eighth, the ſaid eighth, if there be all three ſuch perſons on board, to be divided into four parts, two parts to be taken by the ſub-lieutenant, one part by the maſter, and one part by the pilot; if there be only two ſuch perſons on board, then the eighth to be divided into three parts, of which two-thirds ſhall go to the perſon ſecond in command, and one-third to the other perſon; if there be only a ſub-lieutenant or a maſter and no pilot, then the ſub-lieutenant or maſter to take the whole eighth.]

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any cutter, ſchooner (*c*) or armed veſſel, without any of our ſhips or veſſels of war being preſent, or within ſight of, and adding to the encouragement of the captors, and terror of the enemy; but in caſe any of our ſhips or veſſels of war ſhall be preſent, or in ſight, that then the officers, pilots, petty officers, and men, on board ſuch cutters and ſchooners, or armed veſſels, ſhall ſhare in the ſame proportion as is allowed to perſons of the like rank and denomination on board of our ſhips and veſſels of war (*d*); and ſuch cutters, ſchooners, or armed veſſels, ſhall not, in reſpect to ſuch captures, convey any intereſt or ſhare in the flag eighth to the flag officer or officers, under whoſe orders ſuch cutters, ſchooners and armed veſſels, may happen to be (*e*).

Hired armed veſſels, &c.

And whereas it is judged expedient, during the preſent hoſtilities, to hire into our ſervice armed veſſels, to be employed as cruizers againſt the enemy, which veſſels are the property of, and their maſters and crews are paid by the merchants of whom they are hired, although ſeveral of them are commanded by our commiſſioned officers in our pay; it is our further will and pleaſure, that the neat produce of all prizes taken by ſuch hired armed veſſels, (except as herein-after mentioned), ſhall be for the benefit of our commiſſioned officers in our pay, and of the maſters and crews on board the ſaid hired armed veſſels at the time of the capture, and that ſuch prizes may be lawfully ſold and diſpoſed of by them and their agents, after the ſame ſhall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwiſe; the diſtribution whereof ſhall be as follows:

Diſtribution to the above.

The whole of the neat produce being divided into eight equal parts;—our officer commanding any hired armed veſſel, who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, ſhall have three-eighths; but, in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be under the command of a flag or flags, the flag officer or officers being actually on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the capture, ſhall have one of the ſaid three-eighth parts,

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(*c*) Proc. 1805. [Brigs], and in the ſeveral enumerations following.

(*d*) Proc. 1805. [The ſub-lieutenant and maſter to be conſidered as warrant officers.]

(*e*) Proc. 1805. [And we further order, that the directions herein given, with reſpect to the ſhares of ſub-lieutenants, maſters, and pilots on board veſſels commanded by lieutenants, be applied to captures made from *France* and the *Batavian Republic*.]

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the ſaid one-eighth part to be paid to ſuch flag or flag officers in ſuch proportions, and ſubject to ſuch regulations, as are herein-after mentioned.—In caſe there be acting on board ſuch hired armed veſſel, beſides our officer commanding the ſame, one or more of our commiſſioned ſea lieutenants in our pay, ſuch lieutenant or lieutenants ſhall take one-eighth.—One-eighth ſhall belong to the maſter and mate, of which the maſter ſhall take two-thirds and the mate one-third; but in caſe there ſhall be acting on board ſuch hired armed veſſel one or more midſhipmen, or other perſon in our pay, of thoſe who are claſſed with midſhipmen in the former part of this our proclamation, in that caſe the maſter ſhall take one-half of the eighth, and the other half ſhall be equally divided between the mate, midſhipmen, and ſuch other perſon in our pay.—Three-eighths ſhall belong to, and be divided among the other officers and the reſt of the crew.—And in the caſe of prizes taken by any hired armed veſſel not commanded by any of our commiſſioned officers, one-eighth ſhall belong to the flag officers, to be divided as aforeſaid, in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be under the command of a flag.—Two-eighths ſhall belong to the maſter and mate, of which the maſter ſhall take two-thirds and the mate one-third.—Three-eighths ſhall belong to and be divided among the other officers and the reſt of the crew, in manner aforeſaid.—The ſurplus, the diſtribution of which is not herein directed, ſhall remain at our diſpoſal; and if not diſpoſed of within a year, after final adjudication, the ſame ſhall belong and be paid to *Greenwich Hoſpital*.—And in the caſe of prizes taken jointly, by any of our ſhips of war and any hired armed veſſel, our commiſſioned officer or officers on board ſuch hired armed veſſel, ſhall ſhare with our commiſſioned officer or officers of the ſame rank on board our ſhip or ſhips of war, being joint captors; the maſter of ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall ſhare with the warrant officers; the mate of ſuch hired armed veſſel with the petty officers; and the ſeamen of ſuch hired armed veſſel with the ſeamen on board our ſaid ſhip or ſhips of war; ſave and except, that in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be commanded by one of our commiſſioned officers, having the rank of maſter and commander, and there ſhall be none of our lieutenants on board, or in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be commanded by the maſter, in both thoſe caſes the maſter of ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall ſhare with the lieutenants of our ſhips of war, and the mate with the warrant officers.—

Joint capture by the above hired armed veſſels, and His Majeſty's ſhips of war.

And

Difficulties arising to be referred to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

And in caſe any difficulty ſhall ariſe in reſpect to the ſaid diſtribution, not herein ſufficiently provided for, the ſame ſhall be referred to our Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, whoſe direction thereupon ſhall be final, and have the ſame force and effect as if herein inſerted.

Officers with more commiſſions than one.

Provided, that if any officer being on board any of our ſhips of war, at the time of taking any prize, ſhall have more commiſſions or offices than one, ſuch officer ſhall be entitled only to the ſhare or ſhares of the prizes which, according to the above-mentioned diſtribution, ſhall belong to his ſuperior commiſſion or office.

Prize, in conjunction with allied veſſels.

Provided alſo, that in all prizes taken by any of our ſquadrons, ſhips, or veſſels, while acting in conjunction with any ſquadron, ſhip, or veſſel of any other power that may be in alliance with us, a ſhare of ſuch prizes ſhall be ſet apart, and be at our further diſpoſal, equal to that ſhare which the flag and other officers and crews of ſuch ſquadron, ſhips, or veſſels, would have been entitled to if they had belonged to us.

Liſts to be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the Navy, &c.

And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin all commanders of our ſhips and veſſels of war taking any prize, to tranſmit as ſoon as may be, or cauſe to be tranſmitted to the commiſſioners of our navy, a true liſt of the names of all the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, and others, who are actually on board our ſhips and veſſels of war, under their command at the time of the capture; which liſt ſhall contain the quality of the ſervice of each perſon on board, together with the deſcription of the men, taken from the deſcription books of the capturing ſhip or ſhips, and their ſeveral ratings; and be ſubſcribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief officers on board. And we do hereby require and direct the commiſſioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to examine or cauſe to be examined, ſuch liſts, by the muſter books of ſuch ſhips and veſſels of war and liſts annexed thereto, to ſee that ſuch liſts do agree with the ſaid muſter books and annexed liſts, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, and others belonging to ſuch ſhips and veſſels of war; and upon requeſt, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any liſt tranſmitted to them, to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors to take care and diſpoſe of ſuch prize. And alſo upon application to them the ſaid commiſſioners they ſhall give, or cauſe to be given, to the ſaid agents, all ſuch liſts, from the muſter books of any ſuch ſhip of war, and annexed

annexed liſts, as the ſaid agents ſhall find requiſite for their direction in paying the produce of ſuch prizes; and otherwiſe ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid agents, in all ſuch matters as ſhall be neceſſary.

Flag eighth.

We do hereby further will and direct, that the following regulations ſhall be obſerved, concerning the one-eighth part, herein-before mentioned, to be granted to the flag, or flag officers, who ſhall actually be on board at the taking of any prize, or ſhall be directing or aſſiſting therein.

Captains, *when* under Flag Officers, &c.

Firſt, that a captain of a ſhip ſhall be deemed to be under the command of a Flag, when he ſhall actually have received ſome order directly from, or be acting in execution of ſome order iſſued by a flag officer, and ſhall be deemed to continue under the command of ſuch flag, ſo long as the flag officer by whom the order was iſſued, or any other flag officer acting upon the ſame ſtation, ſhall continue upon ſuch ſtation; or until ſuch captain ſhall have received ſome order directly from or be acting in execution of ſome order iſſued by ſome other flag officer, or the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

One Flag Officer on ſervice, one-eighth.

Secondly, That a flag officer commander in chief, when there is but one flag officer upon ſervice, ſhall have to his own uſe, the ſaid one-eighth part of the prizes taken by ſhips and veſſels under his command.

Flag officer ſent to any ſtation, &c.

Thirdly, That a flag officer ſent to command on any ſtation, ſhall have no right to any ſhare of prizes taken by ſhips or veſſels employed there, before he arrives within the limits of ſuch ſtation, and actually takes upon him the command, by communicating orders to the flag officer previouſly in command; ſave only that he ſhall be entitled to a ſhare of prizes taken by thoſe particular ſhips, to which he ſhall actually have given ſome order, and taken under his command, within the limits of ſuch ſtation.

Flag Officer paſſing through other ſtations, &c. &c.

Fourthly, That a commander in chief or other flag officer, appointed or belonging to any ſtation, and paſſing through or into any other ſtation, ſhall not be entitled to ſhare in any prize taken out of the limits of the ſtation to which he is appointed or belongs, by any ſhip or veſſel under the command of a flag officer of any other ſtation, or under Admiralty orders; unleſs ſuch commander in chief, or flag officer, is expreſsly authorized, by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to take upon him the command in that ſtation, in which the prize is taken, and ſhall actually have taken upon him ſuch command in manner aforeſaid.

Inferior Flag Officer ſent to reinforce, &c.

Fifthly, That when an inferior flag officer is ſent to reinforce a ſuperior flag officer on any ſtation, the ſuperior flag officer ſhall have no right to any ſhare of prizes taken by the inferior flag officer, before the inferior flag officer ſhall arrive within the limits of the ſtation, and, moreover, ſhall actually receive ſome order directly from, or be acting in execution of ſome order iſſued by him.

Chief Flag Officer quitting a ſtation, &c.

Sixthly, That a chief flag officer quitting a ſtation either to return home, or to aſſume another command, or otherwiſe, except upon ſome particular urgent ſervice, with the intention of returning to the ſtation, as ſoon as ſuch ſervice is performed ſhall have no ſhare of prizes taken by the ſhips or veſſels left behind, after he ſhall have paſſed the limits of the ſtation, or after he ſhall have ſurrendered the command to another flag officer, appointed by the Admiralty to be Commander in Chief upon ſuch ſtation.

Inferior Flag Officer quitting a ſtation, &c.

Seventhly, That an inferior flag officer quitting a ſtation, except when detached by orders from his Commander in Chief out of the limits thereof upon a ſpecial ſervice, with orders to return to ſuch ſtation as ſoon as ſuch ſervice is performed, ſhall have no ſhare in prizes taken by the ſhips and veſſels remaining on the ſtation, after he ſhall have paſſed the limits thereof: And in like manner the flag officer remaining on the ſtation, ſhall have no ſhare of the prizes taken by ſuch inferior flag officer, or by the ſhips and veſſels under his immediate command, after he ſhall have quitted the limits of the ſtation, except when detached as aforeſaid.

Joint capture by veſſels under command of a Flag, belonging to ſeparate ſtations.

Eighthly, That when veſſels under the command of a Flag which belong to ſeparate ſtations, ſhall happen to be joint captors, the captain of each ſhip ſhall pay one-third of the ſhare to which he is entitled, to the flag officers of the ſtation to which he belongs. But the captain of veſſels under Admiralty orders, being joint captors with other veſſels under a flag, ſhall retain the whole of their ſhare.

Flag Officer in the out ports.

Ninthly, That if a flag officer is ſent to command in the out ports of this kingdom, he ſhall have no ſhare of the prizes taken by ſhips or veſſels which have ſailed, or ſhall ſail, from that port by order from the Admiralty.

Diſtribution between two or more Flag Officers.

Tenthly, That when more flag officers than one ſerve together, the eighth part of the prizes taken by any ſhips or veſſels of the fleet, or ſquadron, ſhall be divided in the following proportions; *videlicet*, If there be but two flag officers, the Chief ſhall have two-third parts of the ſaid one-eighth, and the other ſhall have the remaining third part: But if the number

of flag officers be more than two, the Chief ſhall have only one half, and the other half ſhall be equally divided among the other flag officers.

Eleventhly, That commodores with captains under them, ſhall be eſteemed as flag officers with reſpect to the eighth part of prizes taken, whether commanding in chief or ſerving uder command. As Flag Officers, Commodores with Captains under them.

Twelfthly, That the firſt captain to the admiral, and Commander in Chief of our fleet, and alſo the firſt captain to our flag officer appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, to command a fleet or ſquadron, of ten ſhips of the line of battle, or upwards, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a flag officer, and ſhall be entitled to a part or ſhare of prizes, as the junior Flag Officer of ſuch fleet or ſquadron. Firſt Captains to Commanders in Chief, &c.

Order of Council, 11th Nov. 1807.

Prohibiting the ſale of enemies ſhips.

WHEREAS the ſale of ſhips by a belligerent to a neutral is conſidered by *France* to be illegal:

And whereas a great part of the ſhipping of *France* and her allies has been protected from capture during the preſent hoſtilities, by transfers, or pretended transfers to neutrals:

And whereas it is fully juſtifiable to adopt the ſame rule, in this reſpect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this country:

His Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in future the ſale to a neutral of any veſſel belonging to His Majeſty's enemies, ſhall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of ſuch veſſel. And all veſſels now belonging, or which ſhall hereafter belong to any enemy of His Majeſty, notwithſtanding any ſale or pretended ſale to a neutral, after a reaſonable time ſhall have elapſed for receiving information of this His Majeſty's order, at the place where ſuch ſale, or pretended ſale, was effected, ſhall be captured and brought in, and ſhall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 11th Nov. 1807.

Reſpecting Trade, as prohibited to ports in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, &c.

WHEREAS certain orders, eſtabliſhing an unprecedented ſyſtem of warfare againſt this kingdom, and aimed eſpecially at the deſtruction of its commerce and reſources, were, ſome time ſince, iſſued by the government of *France*, by which "the *Britiſh* iſlands were declared to be in a ſtate of blockade (*a*), thereby ſubjecting to capture and condemnation all veſſels with their cargoes, which ſhould continue to trade with His Majeſty's dominions:

And

French Decree, 21ſt Nov.

(*a*) FRENCH DECREE.

November 21, 1806.

The annexed tranſlation of the Decree of 21ſt *November*, which appeared in the public papers, has been corrected by the official communication in the Moniteur.

Napoleon, Emperor of the *French*, and King of *Italy*.

Conſidering,

1. That *England* does not acknowledge the laws generally obſerved by all civilized nations.

2. That ſhe regards every individual as an enemy who belongs to an enemy's ſtate, and conſequently makes priſoners of war, not only of the crews of ſhips of war, but alſo of the crews of merchant veſſels, and even ſupercargoes and merchants who are proceeding in their courſe of trade.

3. That ſhe extends to merchant ſhips, and to wares, and to property of private perſons, that right of conqueſt which ought only to be applied to property belonging to the hoſtile ſtates.

4. That ſhe extends the right of blockade to commercial unfortified towns, and to ports, harbours, and mouths of rivers, which, according to the principles and practice of all civilized nations, is only applicable to fortified places.

That ſhe declares places in a ſtate of blockade, before which ſhe has not a ſhip of war, though no place can be conſidered in a ſtate of blockade, unleſs it is ſo inveſted, that approach cannot be attempted without imminent danger.

That ſhe even declares places in a ſtate of blockade, which, with all her forces united, ſhe is incapable of blockading, namely, whole coaſts and empires.

5. That this monſtrous abuſe of the right of blockade has no other object than to obſtruct the communication of nations with each other, and to raiſe the trade and the induſtry of *England*, upon the ruin of the trade and induſtry of the nations of the continent.

6. That ſince ſuch is the object of *England*, whoever is concerned in the commerce of *Engliſh* merchandize on the continent, thereby favours her views and becomes her accomplice.

7. That this conduct on the part of *England*, which is only worthy of the earlieſt ages of Barbariſm, has redounded to the advantage of that ſtate, and to the injury of all others.

8. That

And whereas by the ſame orders, "all trading in Engliſh "merchandize is prohibited, and every article of merchandize "belonging Preamble.

8. That it is a natural right to oppoſe an enemy with the ſame weapons he employs, and to combat him by the ſame means which he employs againſt others, eſpecially when that enemy diſclaims all ideas of juſtice, and all the liberal ſentiments, which have reſulted from the civilization of mankind.

We have reſolved to direct againſt *England* the ſame ſyſtem which ſhe has eſtabliſhed by her maritime code. The regulations of the preſent decree ſhall therefore be henceforth conſidered as forming a fundamental law of the empire, until *England* ſhall acknowledge that the right of war is the ſame by land as by ſea—that it does not extend to private property of any kind whatever, or to the perſons of individuals unconnected with the profeſſion of arms, and that the right of blockade is limited to fortified places, actually inveſted by a ſufficient force. We have therefore decreed and do hereby decree, as follows:

Article 1. The *Britiſh* Iſles are declared in a ſtate of blockade.

2. All trade and all correſpondence with the *Britiſh* Iſles are prohibited.

Conſequently, all letters or packets that are addreſſed to *England*, or to *Engliſhmen*, or which are written in the *Engliſh* language, ſhall not henceforth be forwarded by poſt, but ſhall be ſeized.

3. Every individual *Engliſh* ſubject, of whatever rank or condition, who ſhall be found in any country occupied by our troops, or the troops of our allies, ſhall be conſidered as a priſoner of war.

4. Every magazine, every kind of merchandize, every ſpecies of property, be it what it may, which belongs to an *Engliſh* ſubject, ſhall be conſidered as lawful prize.

5. Trade in *Engliſh* merchandize is prohibited; and all merchandize that belongs to *England*, or that is the produce of her manufactures or colonies, is declared lawful prize.

6. A moiety of the produce of the confiſcated property, which, by the foregoing articles, is declared lawful prize, ſhall be appropriated to the merchants, to indemnify them for the loſs they have ſuſtained from the capture of their merchant veſſels by *Engliſh* cruizers.

7. No ſhip which comes direct from *England*, or the *Engliſh* colonies, or which ſhall have been there, after the publication of the preſent decree, ſhall be permitted to enter any of our harbours.

8. Every ſhip trading by means of a falſe declaration, in contravention of the above-mentioned regulations, ſhall be detained, and the ſhip and lading ſhall be confiſcated as if they were *Engliſh* property.

9. Our Tribunal des Priſes at *Paris* is inveſted with the power of definitively deciding all queſtions which may ariſe within our empire, or in the countries occupied by the *French* armies in reſpect to the execution of our preſent decree. Our Tribunal des Priſes at *Milan* is inveſted with the power of definitively deciding ſuch queſtions as may ariſe within the limits of our Kingdom of *Italy*.

 10. The

" belonging to *England*, or coming from her colonies, or of " her manufactures, is declared lawful prize :"

And

10. The communication of the preſent decree ſhall be made by our Miniſter of Foreign Relations to the Kings of *Spain*, *Naples*, *Holland*, and *Etruria*, and to our other allies, whoſe ſubjects are, as well as our own, the victims of the injuſtice and barbariſm of the *Engliſh* maritime code.

11. Our miniſters of foreign relations, of war, marine, finance and police, and our director general of the poſts, are, in their reſpective departments charged with the execution of our preſent decree:

Farther French Decree, 26th Dec. 1807.

The following decree of increaſed ſeverity has appeared ſince in the public papers; but the Editor has had no opportunity of comparing it with an authenticated copy.

Paris, 26th Dec. 1807.

Napoleon, emperor of the *French*, king of *Italy*, and protector of the *Rheniſh* confederation:—Obſerving the meaſures adopted by the *Britiſh* government, on the 11th of *November* laſt, by which veſſels belonging to neutral, friendly, or even powers the allies of *England*, are made liable, not only to be ſearched by *Engliſh* cruizers, but to be compulſorily detained in *England*, and to have a tax laid on them of ſo much *per cent.* on the cargo, to be regulated by the *Britiſh* legiſlature—obſerving that by theſe acts the *Britiſh* government denationalizes ſhips of every nation in *Europe*, that it is not competent for any government to detract from its own independence and rights, all the ſovereigns of *Europe* having in truſt the ſovereignties and independence of the flag; that if by an unpardonable weakneſs, and which, in the eyes of poſterity, would be an indelible ſtain, ſuch a tyranny was allowed to be eſtabliſhed into principles, and conſecrated by uſage, the *Engliſh* would avail themſelves of it to aſſert it as a right, as they have availed themſelves of the tolerance of governments to eſtabliſh the infamous principle, that the flag of a nation does not cover goods, and to give to their right of blockade an arbitrary extenſion, and which infringes on the ſovereignty of every ſtate; we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. Every ſhip, to whatever nation it may belong, that ſhall have ſubmitted to be ſearched by an *Engliſh* ſhip, or to a voyage to *England*, or that ſhall have paid any tax whatſoever to the *Engliſh* government, is thereby, and for that alone, declared to be denationalized, to have forfeited the protection of its flag, and to have become *Engliſh* property.

2. Whether the ſhips thus denationalized by the arbitrary meaſures of the *Engliſh* government, enter into our ports, or thoſe of our allies, or whether they fall into the hands of our ſhips of war, or of our privateers, they are declared to be good and lawful prizes.

3. The *Britiſh* iſlands are declared to be in a ſtate of blockade, both by land and ſea. Every ſhip, of whatever nation, or whatſoever the nature of its cargo may be, that ſails from the ports of *England*, or thoſe of the *Engliſh* colonies, and of the countries occupied by *Engliſh* troops, and proceeding to *England*, or to the

Engliſh

And whereas the nations (a) in alliance with *France*, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give effect to ſuch orders:

And

Engliſh colonies, or to countries occupied by *Engliſh* troops, is good and lawful prize, as contrary to the preſent decree, and may be captured by our ſhips of war, or our privateers, and adjudged to the captor.

4. Theſe meaſures, which are reſorted to only in juſt retaliation of the barbarous ſyſtem adopted by England, which aſſimilates its legiſlation to that of *Algiers*, ſhall ceaſe to have any effect with reſpect to all nations, who ſhall have the firmneſs to compel the *Engliſh* government to reſpect their flag. They ſhall continue to be rigorouſly in force as long as that government does not return to the principle of the law of nations, which regulates the relation of civilized ſtates in a ſtate of war. The proviſions of the preſent decree ſhall be abrogated and null, in fact, as ſoon as the *Engliſh* abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are alſo the principles of juſtice and honour.

All our miniſters are charged with the execution of the preſent decree, which ſhall be inſerted in the Bulletin of the laws.

(a) SPANISH DECREE.

Spaniſh correſponding decree, 19th Feb. 1807.

Aranjuez, 19th Feb. 1807.

By the greateſt outrage againſt humanity and againſt policy, *Spain* was forced by *Great Britain* to take part in the preſent war. This power has exerciſed over the ſea, and over the commerce of the world, an excluſive dominion. Her numerous factories, diſſeminated through all countries, are like ſponges, which imbibe the riches of thoſe countries without leaving them more than the appearances of mercantile liberty. From this maritime and commercial deſpotiſm *England* derives immenſe reſources for carrying on a war, whoſe object is to deſtroy the commerce which belongs to each ſtate from its induſtry and ſituation. Experience has proved that the morality of the *Britiſh* cabinet has no heſitation as to the means, ſo long as they lead to the accompliſhment of its deſigns; and whilſt this power can continue to enjoy the fruits of its immenſe traffic, humanity will groan under the weight of a deſolating war. To put an end to this, and to obtain a ſolid peace, the Emperor of the *French* and King of *Italy* iſſued a decree on the 21ſt of *November* laſt, in which, adopting the principle of repriſals, the blockade of the *Britiſh* Iſles is determined on; and his Ambaſſador, his Excellency *Francis de Bourbarnois*, Grand Dignitary of the Iron Crown, of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. having communicated this decree to the King our maſter; and his Majeſty being deſirous to co-operate by means ſanctioned by the rights of reciprocity, has been pleaſed to authorize his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Prince Generaliſſimo of the Marine, to iſſue a circular of the following tenor.

As ſoon as *England* committed the horrible outrage of intercepting the veſſels of the royal marine, inſidiouſly violating the

And whereas His Majeſty's order of the 7th of *January* laſt has not anſwered the deſired purpoſe, either of compelling the enemy to recall thoſe orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpoſe with effect, to obtain their revocation, but, on the contrary, the ſame have been recently enforced with increaſed rigour.

And whereas His Majeſty, under theſe circumſtances, finds Himſelf compelled to take further meaſures for aſſerting and vindicating His juſt rights, and for ſupporting that maritime power which the exertions and valour of His people have, under the bleſſing of Providence, enabled him to eſtabliſh and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more eſſential

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good faith with which peace aſſures individual property, and the rights of nations, His Majeſty conſidered himſelf in a ſtate of war with that power, although his Royal Soul ſuſpended the promulgation of the manifeſto, until he ſaw the atrocity committed by its ſeamen, ſanctioned by the government of *London*. From that time, and without the neceſſity of warning the inhabitants of theſe kingdoms of the circumſpection with which they ought to conduct themſelves towards thoſe of a country, which diſregards the ſacred laws of property, and the rights of nations, his Majeſty made known to his ſubjects the ſtate of war, in which he found himſelf with that nation. All trade, all commerce, is prohibited in ſuch a ſituation, and no ſentiments ought to be entertained towards ſuch an enemy, which are not dictated by honour; avoiding all intercourſe which might be conſidered as the vile efforts of avarice, operating on the ſubjects of a nation which degrades itſelf in them. His Majeſty is well perſuaded that ſuch ſentiments of honour are rooted in the hearts of his beloved ſubjects; but he does not chooſe on that account to allow the ſmalleſt indulgence to violaters of the law, nor permit, that through their ignorance they ſhould be taken by ſurprize; authorizing me by theſe preſents to declare that all *Engliſh* property will be confiſcated whenever it is found on board a veſſel, although a neutral, if the conſignment belongs to *Spaniſh* individuals. So likewiſe will be confiſcated all merchandize that may be met with, although it may be in neutral veſſels, whenever it is deſtined for *England* or her Iſles. And, finally, his Majeſty conforming himſelf to the ideas of his Ally, the Emperor of the *French*, declared in his ſtates the ſame law which, from principles of reciprocity and ſuitable reſpect, his Imperial Majeſty promulgated under date of the 21ſt *November*, 1806.

The execution of this determination of His Majeſty belongs to the chief of the provinces, of departments, and of veſſels (baxels); and communicating it to them in the name of His Majeſty, I hope they will leave no room for the royal diſpleaſure. God preſerve you many years.

The prince Generaliſſimo of the Marine.

to

to the ſafety and proſperity of His Majeſty's dominions, than it is to the protection of ſuch ſtates as ſtill retain their independence, and to the general intercourſe and happineſs of mankind.

1. His Majeſty is therefore pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of *France* and her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majeſty, and all other ports or places in *Europe*, from which, although not at war with His Majeſty, the *Britiſh* flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to His Majeſty's enemies, ſhall, from henceforth, be ſubject to the ſame reſtrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the ſame were actually blockaded by His Majeſty's naval forces, in the moſt ſtrict and rigorous manner.

All ports from which the Britiſh flag is excluded, reſtricted.

2. And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the ſaid countries or colonies, ſhall be deemed and conſidered to be unlawful; and that every veſſel trading from or to the ſaid countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the ſaid countries or colonies, ſhall be captured, and condemned as prize to the captors.

Trade in produce and manufactures of ſuch places unlawful.

3. But although His Majeſty would be fully juſtified, by the circumſtances and conſiderations above recited in eſtabliſhing ſuch ſyſtem of reſtrictions with reſpect to all the countries and colonies of His enemies, without exception or qualification; yet His Majeſty being nevertheleſs deſirous not to ſubject neutrals to any greater inconvenience, than is abſolutely inſeparable from the carrying into effect His Majeſty's juſt determination to counteract the deſigns of His enemies, and to retort upon His enemies themſelves the conſequences of their own violence and injuſtice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be poſſible, conſiſtently with that object, ſtill to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furniſhing themſelves with colonial produce, for their own conſumption and ſupply; and even to leave open, for the preſent, ſuch trade with His Majeſty's enemies, as ſhall be carried on directly with the ports of His Majeſty's dominions, or of His allies, in the manner herein-after mentioned.

Exceptions.

4. His Majeſty is therefore pleaſed further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend to ſubject to capture or condemnation any veſſel, or the cargo of any veſſel, belonging to any country not declared by this order, to be ſubjected to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtate of blockade,

As to ſhips coming from their own unreſtricted ports *direct, or* ſome free port of His Majeſty's

colonies, to the enemies colonies, *or converſely*;

blockade, which ſhall have cleared out with ſuch cargo from ſome port or place of the country to which ſhe belongs, either in *Europe* or *America*; or from ſome free port of His Majeſty's colonies, under circumſtances in which ſuch trade from ſuch free port is permitted, direct to ſome port or place in the colonies of His Majeſty's enemies, or from thoſe colonies direct to the country to which ſuch veſſel belongs, or to ſome free port in His Majeſty's colonies, in ſuch caſes, and with ſuch articles, as it may be lawful to import into ſuch free port;

or from this Kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, to ports ſpecified in the clearances, under regulations *to be preſcribed*;

5. Nor to any veſſel, or the cargo of any veſſel, belonging to any country not at war with His Majeſty, which ſhall have cleared out from ſome port or place in this kingdom, or from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, under ſuch regulations (*a*) as His Majeſty may think fit to preſcribe, or from any port belonging to His Majeſty's allies, and ſhall be proceeding direct to the port ſpecified in her clearance;

or from reſtricted ports to ports of His Majeſty in Europe.

6. Nor to any veſſel, or the cargo of any veſſel, belonging to any country not at war with His Majeſty, which ſhall be coming from any port or place in *Europe* which is declared by this order to be ſubject to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtate of blockade, deſtined to ſome port or place in *Europe* belonging to His Majeſty, and which ſhall be on her voyage direct thereto:

Limitation.

7. But theſe exceptions are not to be underſtood as exempting from capture or confiſcation any veſſel or goods, which ſhall be liable thereto, in reſpect of having entered or departed from any port, or place actually blockaded by His Majeſty's ſquadrons or ſhips of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cauſe than the contravention of this preſent order.

Direction to cruizers for warning, &c.

8. And the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers, and other veſſels acting under His Majeſty's commiſſion, ſhall be, and are hereby, inſtructed to warn every veſſel which ſhall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and ſhall be deſtined to any port of *France*, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majeſty, or to any port or place from which the *Britiſh* flag as aforeſaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to His Majeſty's enemies, and which ſhall not have cleared out

(*a*) As a ſummary for current reference, tables are annexed, conſtructed on this order, and the ſubſequent declaratory regulations.

The tables are framed as nearly as poſſible, in the terms of the Orders of Council; and the reſpective ſections are noted in the margin, as an intimation, that the reader is expected to take upon himſelf, the reſponſibility of aſcertaining the correctneſs of the information, on which he may have occaſion to act.

as

as is herein-before allowed, to diſcontinue her voyage, and proceed to ſome port or place in this kingdom, or to *Gibraltar* or *Malta*.

Specific periods aſſigned for conſtructive notice. [Order (A), 25th Nov. infra.

9. And any veſſel which, after having been ſo warned, or after a reaſonable time ſhall have been afforded for the arrival of information of this His Majeſty's order at any port or place from which ſhe ſailed, or which, after having notice of this order, ſhall be found in the proſecution of any voyage contrary to the reſtrictions contained in this order, ſhall be captured, and together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

Certificates of origin.

10. And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquieſced in the orders of *France*, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of His Majeſty's dominions; and the merchants of thoſe countries have given countenance and effect to thoſe prohibitions, by accepting from perſons ſtyling themſelves commercial agents of the enemy, reſident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "Certificates of Origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of ſhipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of His Majeſty's dominions, or to that effect: And whereas this expedient has been directed by *France*, and ſubmitted to by ſuch merchants, as part of the new ſyſtem of warfare directed againſt the trade of this kingdom, and as the moſt effectual inſtrument of accompliſhing the ſame, and it is therefore eſſentially neceſſary to reſiſt it:

Ship and goods having certificates of origin, after notice, good prize.

11. His Majeſty is therefore pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any veſſel, after reaſonable time ſhall have been afforded for receiving notice of this His Majeſty's order, at the port or place from which ſuch veſſel ſhall have cleared out, ſhall be found carrying any ſuch certificate, or document as aforeſaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the ſame, ſuch veſſel ſhall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the perſon or perſons, by whom or on whoſe behalf, any ſuch document was put on board.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Courts of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Table I.

	PLACES.	ARTICLES.
§ 4.	From their own ports, or from free ports of His Majesty's colonies, *direct*, to ports of the enemies colonies. Or, From the *latter* to the former conversely.	Ships and goods belonging to unrestricted places.

(*a*) By Inst. 18th Nov., vessels of *unrestricted places*, are *declared not prevented* from carrying from their own country any manufacture or produce whatever, not being *enemies* property, to *ports* of *this* Kingdom—And all British manufactures, on whatever voyage, and to whomsoever belonging, are to be restored.

Table II. DECLARATORY REGULATIONS, B. (under the above Order)

Regulation, B. 25th Nov. 1807, in vessels of Countries not at war with His Majesty.

§ 1.	From the (*c*) Ports of the United Kingdom, To Ports of the enemies colonies, in the West Indies, or America, *not actually blockaded.*	1st, Produce or manufactures of His Majesty's dominions.	Lawfully imported, and not Naval or Military Stores.
		2d, East India goods.	
		3d, Prize goods.	
§ 2.	- - - - - - -	Those with Licences. Foreign produce or Manufacture.	Lawfully imported, and not Naval or Military Stores.
§ 3.	*To any place* specified in the clearance, though restricted, if not actually blockaded.	Produce and Manufactures of this Kingdom.	Not being Naval or Military Stores.
§ 4.	- - - - - -	*Or goods lawfully imported, Except* Those with Licences. 1st, Foreign Sugar, 2d, Coffee, 3d, Wine, 4th, Brandy, Snuff, and Cotton.	

(*c*) By instructions to cruizers, 25th Nov. It is directed, That vessels n at war may carry, without interruption, *goods to whomsoever belonging*, lad in ports of the U. K. direct to any ports in Europe, or from ports of Euro to ports of U.K., *for importation.*

ſhewing, "the Exceptions of Trade not prohibited" by that Order.

	PLACES.	ARTICLES.
§ 5.	From ports of this Kingdom (*a*), or, From Gibraltar or Malta (*b*), or, Ports of allies *direct*, to Ports ſpecified in the clearance.	In Ships of countries not at war, ſubject to regulations, as declared. (*a*) Order B. 25th Nov. infra Table II. (*b*) Order C. 25th Nov. infra Table III.
§ 6.	From reſtricted ports in Europe, *direct* (*c*) to Ports of His Majeſty's dominions in Europe.	(*c*) Order B. infra Table II.

25th Nov. 1807, relating to trade with this Kingdom.

§ 9.	From the Iſles of Guernſey, (*d*) Jerſey, or Man, *To any reſtricted place*, ſpecified in the clearance, not actually blockaded	Articles imported direct from this Kingdom. Not being Naval or Military Stores.
§ 10.	To this kingdom only - -	Articles imported from *reſtricted* places.

ENTERING, and LANDING, of Goods laden in Foreign Ports *after Notice*, required, *before they can be re-exported* from this Kingdom.

	PLACES.	ARTICLES.	Exceptions as to Landing.
§ 5.	To reſtricted places -	All Articles.	Cargoes conſiſting *wholly* of flour, meal, grain, or produce in an unmanufactured ſtate, (except cotton) of *countries not reſtricted*, and coming to this Kingdom *direct* in a ſhip of the *producing* country, being the country from which they are brought, are exempted from the above reſtrictions as to landing, &c.
§ 6.	To *any* port or place *whatever*.	Produce or manufactures of *reſtricted* places.	
§ 7.	- - - - -	Or goods laden thereat.	

(*d*) For allowance of trade by licences between Guernſey and Jerſey to certain French ports, ſee *inſtructions* infra p. 81.

DECLARATORY Regulations C. (under the above Order)

Table III.

Regulations, C. 25th Nov. 1807. as to trade with Gibraltar and Malta.

	PLACES.	ARTICLES.
	Without Licences.	Flour, Meal, Grain, Tobacco,
§ 1.	To *any port not actually* blockaded, *without landing.*	*And any other* unmanufactured articles, being the growth and produce of countries *not restricted.* And Imported from the producing country direct, Except Cotton and Naval and Military Stores.
§ 2.	To ports of this Kingdom only	Cotton, however imported, and other articles, not being British produce, nor manufacture of this Kingdom, nor imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship, nor from this Kingdom direct, and laden at ports of the original shipment, after periods of notice of the order 11th Nov. *Fish excepted.*

British ships are exempted from the restrictions of these orders.

By order D., 25th November 1807, it is declared, "that whereas by order "of 11th November, all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture "of the countries and colonies mentioned in the said order shall be deemed un- "lawful, except as excepted," it is hereby declared, That nothing in the said order contained, shall extend to subject to capture and confiscation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the said countries and colonies, laden on board *British ships*, which would not have been subject to capture and confiscation, if such order had not been made.

	PLACES.	ARTICLES.
	With Licences (*a*).	1ſt, Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of *this Kingdom.*
13.	From Gibraltar or Malta, to ports in the Mediterranean or Portugal.	2d, Imported from this Kingdom direct.
		3d, Or imported in a Britiſh ſhip.
	Videlicet.	Fiſh *however imported.*
	From Gibraltar, *direct*, to any ports in the Mediterranean, or Portugal, or Spain, without the Mediterranean, not north of Cape Finiſtere, and not blockaded.	The *above articles* to be exported, with *licences* in any veſſel *not at* war, *or in any* veſſel not exceeding 100 tons, *unarmed*, and going to the country, for which ſhe is cleared out.
	From Malta direct, to ports within the Mediterranean.	
	(To whomſoever belonging.)	(Not being Naval or Military Stores.)
14.	*To* Gibraltar and Malta.	
	From ports within the Mediterranean And *To Gibraltar*, from any ports of Portugal, or Spain, *as aforeſaid*, ſuch ports being ſpecified in the licence.	*Any articles* whatever ſpecified in the bills of lading.
		(To whomſoever belonging.)

(*a*) Licences are to be granted by the Chief Civil Commander to any perſons whom he thinks fit, as above ſpecified; and ſubject *to ſuch further reſtrictions* as may be ſpecified in the licences.

The licence is to contain,

1ſt, The name and reſidence of the perſon;

2d, The name and deſcription of the veſſel, and of the maſter;

3d, The articles and their quantities;

4th, The port of conſignment.

It is not to continue in force for longer than two months, nor more than one voyage, and is void to any port *actually* blockaded.

CRUIZERS are not to moleſt veſſels ſailing conformably to the permiſſion given by this order, or with licences, between Gibraltar and Malta, and ports ſpecified in the licences.

COURTS OF ADMIRALTY are *forthwith* to releaſe captured veſſels, upon proof of due conformity to the licence.

BARBARY VESSELS carrying their own growth and produce, from their own ports to any port in the Mediterranean or Portugal, not *actually* blockaded, are not required to touch at Gibraltar or Malta.

Inſtructions to commanders of ſhips of war, &c. dated Nov. 18, 1807.

OUR will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby direct, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, that the commanders of our ſhips of war and privateers, do act in due conformity to, and execution of, our aforeſaid order (*a*) in Council: And we do further order and declare, that nothing in the ſaid order ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent any veſſel, not belonging to a country declared to be under the reſtrictions of blockade as aforeſaid, from carrying from any port or place of the country to which ſuch veſſel belongs, any articles of manufacture or produce whatever, not being enemy's property, to any port or place in this kingdom.

As to veſſels from their own ports to ports of this Kingdom.

British Manufactures, &c.

And we do further direct, that all articles of *Britiſh* manufacture, upon due proof thereof (not being naval or military ſtores), ſhall be reſtored by our Courts of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, on whatever voyage they may have been captured, to whomſoever the ſame ſhall appear to belong: And we do further direct, with reſpect to veſſels ſubject only to be warned, that any veſſel, which ſhall belong to any country, not declared by the ſaid order to be under the reſtrictions of blockade, and which ſhall be proceeding on her voyage direct to ſome port or place of the country to which ſuch veſſel belongs, ſhall be permitted to proceed on her ſaid voyage; and any veſſel, bound to any port in *America* or the *Weſt Indies*, to which port or place ſuch veſſel does not belong, and which is met near to *America* or the *Weſt Indies*, ſhall be permitted at the choice of the maſter of ſuch veſſel, to proceed either to *Halifax*, or to one of our free ports in the *Weſt Indies*, at the option of ſuch maſter; which choice of the maſter, and the port choſen by and aſſigned to him, ſhall be written on one or more of the principal ſhips' papers: And any veſſel ſubject to warning, met beyond the equator, ſhall in like manner be permitted to proceed, at the choice of the maſter of ſuch veſſel, either to *St. Helena*, the *Cape of Good Hope*, or the Iſland of *Ceylon:* And any ſuch veſſel, which ſhall be bound to any port or place in *Europe*, ſhall be permitted, at the choice of the maſter of ſuch veſſel, to proceed either to *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, or to any port in this kingdom, at the option of ſuch maſter; which requeſt of the maſter, as well as the port choſen by, and aſſigned to him, ſhall be in like manner written upon one or more of the principal ſhips' papers. And we do further direct, that nothing in the above order contained, ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to

(*a*) In the beginning of theſe inſtructions the order of the 11th November is recited.

repeal

repeal or vacate the additional inſtructions of the 4th day of *February* laſt, directing that neutral veſſels laden with cargoes conſiſting of the articles therein enumerated, coming for importation to any port of our united kingdom (provided they are not coming from any port in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade) ſhall not be interrupted.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HAWKESBURY.

Additional Inſtruction to cruizers, 26th Nov. 1807.

As to goods laden in Britiſh ports, or coming thither for importation to whomſoever belonging.

OUR will and pleaſure is, that veſſels belonging to any ſtate not at war with us, laden with cargoes in any ports of the united kingdom, and clearing out according to law, ſhall not be interrupted or moleſted in proceeding to any port in *Europe*, (except ports ſpecially notified to be in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade before our order of the 11th of *November* inſtant, or which ſhall hereafter be ſo notified,) to whomſoever the goods laden on board ſuch veſſels may appear to belong: And we do further direct, that veſſels belonging as aforeſaid, coming from any port in *Europe*, (except as before excepted,) direct to any port of the United Kingdom with goods for importation, ſhall not be interrupted in the ſaid voyages to whomſoever the goods laden on board the ſaid veſſels may appear to belong: And in caſe any veſſel which ſhall be met with and aſſerted by her maſter to be ſo coming, ſhall be detained on ſuſpicion of not being really deſtined to this kingdom; ſuch veſſel ſhall be brought to the moſt convenient port in the courſe of her aſſerted deſtination, and the captors are hereby required to enquire with all convenient ſpeed into the alledged deſtination; and in caſe any veſſel and goods ſo brought in and detained, ſhall be proceeded againſt in our High Court of Admiralty or in any Courts of Vice-Admiralty, we hereby direct, that the ſame ſhall be forthwith reſtored upon ſatisfactory proof being made that the cargo was coming for importation to a port of this kingdom.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HAWKESBURY.

Inſtruction to the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, 26th Nov. 1807.

As to goods coming for importation, to be delivered on bail.

OUR will and pleaſure, that any veſſel, which ſhall be detained and proceeded againſt for legal adjudication, and which ſhall be claimed as coming with goods for importation to a port of our United Kingdom, ſhall be immediately liberated, together with the goods, upon bail being given to anſwer adjudication.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HAWKESBURY.

Order (A), 25th Nov. 1807. eſtabliſhing periods of time for notice under the order, 11th Nov. 1807.

WHEREAS it hath been repreſented that it would be expedient to fix certain periods, at which it ſhall be deemed that a reaſonable time ſhall have elapſed for receiving information, at different places, of His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 11th *November* inſtant, reſpecting the trade with His Majeſty's enemies, and in their produce and manufactures; His Majeſty taking the ſame into conſideration, and being deſirous to obviate any difficulty that may ariſe in reſpect thereto, and alſo to allow ample time for the ſaid Order being known to all perſons, who may be affected thereby, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that information of the ſaid order of the 11th of *November* inſtant, ſhall be taken and held to have been received in the places herein-after mentioned, at the periods reſpectively aſſigned to them; namely,

Ports and places within the *Baltic*—*December* 21, 1807.
Other ports and places to the northward of *Amſterdam*—*December* 11, 1807.
From *Amſterdam* to *Uſhant*—*December* 4, 1807.
From *Uſhant* to *Cape Finiſterre*—*December* 8, 1807.
From *Cape Finiſterre* to *Gibraltar*, incluſive—*December* 13, 1807.
Madeira—*December* 13, 1807.
Ports and places within the *Streights of Gibraltar*, to *Sicily* and *Malta*, and the Weſt Coaſt of *Italy*, incluſive—*January* 1, 1808.
All other ports and places in the *Mediterranean* beyond *Sicily* and *Malta*—*January* 20, 1808.
Ports and places beyond the *Dardanelles*—*February* 1, 1808.
Any part of the north and weſtern coaſt of *Africa*, or the iſlands adjacent, except *Madeira*—*January* 11, 1808.
The *United States*, and *Britiſh* poſſeſſions in *North America* and the *Weſt Indies*—*January* 20, 1808.
Cape of Good Hope, and the Eaſt Coaſt of *South America*—*March* 1, 1808.
India—*May* 1, 1808.
China, and the coaſt of *South America*—*June* 1, 1808.

Periods above enumerated, concluſive.

And every veſſel ſailing on or after thoſe Days, from thoſe places reſpectively, ſhall be deemed and taken to have received notice of the aforeſaid Order.

And

And it is further ordered, That if any veſſel ſhall ſail within twenty days after the periods above aſſigned reſpectively, from any of the ſaid places in contravention of the ſaid Order of the 11th of *November* inſtant, and ſhall be detained as prize on account thereof, or ſhall arrive at any port in this kingdom, deſtined to ſome port or place within the reſtriction of the ſaid Order, and proof ſhall be made to the ſatisfaction of the Court of Admiralty, in which ſuch veſſel ſhall be proceeded againſt, in caſe the ſame ſhall be brought in as a prize, that the *loading of the ſaid veſſel had commenced* before the ſaid periods, and before the information of the ſaid Order had actually been received at the port of ſhipment, the ſaid veſſel, together with the goods ſo laden, ſhall be reſtored to the owner or owners thereof, and ſhall be permitted to proceed on her voyage, in ſuch manner, as if ſuch veſſel had ſailed before the day ſo ſpecified as aforeſaid.

Except as to veſſels ſailing within 20 days after the above periods reſpectively, and of which the lading has commenced before the above period, not having received actual notice.

And it is further ordered, that no proof ſhall be admitted, or be gone into, for the purpoſe of ſhewing that information of the ſaid Order of the 11th *November* inſtant had not been received at the ſaid places reſpectively, at the ſeveral periods before aſſigned.

Want of notice after the above periods not to be averred.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS His Majeſty, by His Order in council, dated 11th *November* inſtant, reſpecting the trade to be carried on with His Majeſty's enemies, was pleaſed to exempt from the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, all veſſels which ſhall have cleared out from any port or place in this kingdom, under ſuch regulations as His Majeſty may think fit to preſcribe, and ſhall be proceeding direct to the ports ſpecified in the reſpective clearances; His Majeſty, taking into conſideration

Order (B), 25th Nov. 1807, giving ſpecific regulations for trade from reſtricted ports to this Kingdom under the order, 11th Nov.

the expediency of making ſuch regulations, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered,

Veſſels not at war, from ports of the U.K. may carry produce of H. M. dominions, or E. I. or prize goods, to enemies colonies not blockaded.

1. That all veſſels belonging to countries not at war with His Majeſty, ſhall be permitted to lade, in any port of the United Kingdom, any goods being the produce or manufacture of His Majeſty's dominions, *Eaſt India* goods, or prize goods, (all ſuch goods having been lawfully imported); and to clear out with, and freely to convey the ſame to any port or place in any colony in the *Weſt Indies*, or *America*, belonging to His Majeſty's enemies, ſuch port or place not being in a ſtate of actual blockade; ſubject to the payment of ſuch duties as may at the time when any ſuch veſſels may be cleared out, be due by law on the exportation of any ſuch goods, or in reſpect of the ſame being deſtined to the ports of the colonies belonging to His Majeſty's enemies:

Alſo foreign produce, *with licences.*

2. And likewiſe to lade, clear out with, and convey as aforeſaid, any articles of foreign produce, or manufacture, which ſhall have been lawfully imported into this kingdom, provided His Majeſty's licence ſhall have been previouſly obtained for ſo conveying ſuch foreign produce or manufactures:

Alſo from ports of the U.K. any goods lawfully imported, ſave as excepted to any port ſpecified in the clearance, though reſtricted, if not actually blockaded.

3. And it is further ordered that any veſſel belonging as aforeſaid, ſhall be permitted to lade in any port of the United Kingdom any goods, not being naval or military ſtores, which ſhall be of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which ſhall have been lawfully imported, (ſave and except foreign ſugar, coffee, wine, brandy, ſnuff, and cotton,) and to clear out with, and freely to convey the ſame to any port to be ſpecified in the clearance, not being in a ſtate of actual blockade, although the ſame ſhall be under the reſtrictions of the ſaid order:

Alſo the articles above excepted with licences.

4. And likewiſe to lade, clear out, and convey foreign ſugar, coffee, wine, brandy, ſnuff, and cotton, which ſhall have been lawfully imported, provided His Majeſty's licence ſhall have been previouſly obtained for the exportation and conveyance thereof:

Entering and landing on re-exportation to reſtricted ports.

5. And it is hereby further ordered, that no veſſel ſhall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom, to any port or place of any country ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, with any goods which ſhall have been laden, after notice of the ſaid order, on board the veſſel which ſhall have imported the ſame into this kingdom, without having firſt duly entered and landed the ſame in ſome port or place in this kingdom:

6. And

6. And that no veſſel ſhall be permitted to clear out from any port or place in this kingdom *to any port or place whatever*, with any goods the *produce or manufacture* of any country, ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, which ſhall have been laden, after notice as aforeſaid, on board the veſſel importing the ſame, without having ſo duly entered and landed the ſame: Alſo, to any ports whatever, with produce of reſtricted ports.

7. Or, with any goods whatever *which ſhall have been laden*, after ſuch notice, in the veſſel importing the ſame, in any port *or place of any country* ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, without having ſo duly entered, and landed the ſame, in ſome port or place in this kingdom: Or with goods laden at reſtricted ports.

8. Except the cargo ſhall conſiſt wholly of flour, meal, grain, or any article or articles the produce of the ſoil of ſome country, which *is not* ſubjected to the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, except cotton, and which ſhall have been imported in an unmanufactured ſtate direct from ſuch country into this kingdom, in a veſſel belonging to the country from which ſuch goods have been brought, and in which the ſame were grown and produced: Flour, meal, grain, and raw produce of unreſtricted countries, except cotton, not ſubject to the above orders as to landing, under *conditions* ſpecified.

9. And it is further ordered, that any veſſel belonging to any country not at war with His Majeſty, may clear out from *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, or *Man*, to any port or place under the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, which ſhall be ſpecified in the clearance, not being in a ſtate of actual blockade, with ſuch articles only, not being naval or military ſtores, as ſhall have been legally imported into ſuch iſlands reſpectively, from any port or place in this kingdom direct: Exportation from Guernſey, Jerſey, or Man, to *reſtricted places*, *under what terms*.

10. And with reſpect to all ſuch articles as may have been imported into the ſaid iſlands reſpectively, from any port or place under the reſtrictions of the ſaid order, it ſhall not be permitted to any veſſel to clear out with the ſame from any of the ſaid iſlands, except to ſome port or place in this kingdom. Importation, to the ſame.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order (C), 25th Nov. 1807, giving ſpecific regulations for trade with Gibraltar or Malta to ports ſpecified in the clearance under the order 11th Nov.

WHEREAS His Majeſty, by His Order in Council, dated the 11th of *November* inſtant, reſpecting the trade to be carried on with His Majeſty's enemies, was pleaſed to exempt from the reſtrictions of the ſaid Order all veſſels belonging to any country not at war with His Majeſty, together with their cargo, which ſhall be coming from any port or place in *Europe*, which is declared in the ſaid Order to be ſubject to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtate of blockade, *direct to ſome port or place in Europe belonging to His Majeſty*;

Preamble.

And alſo all veſſels which ſhall be cleared out from *Gibraltar* or *Malta* under ſuch regulations as His Majeſty may think fit to preſcribe, and which ſhall be proceeding direct to the ports ſpecified in their reſpective clearances:

And whereas it is expedient to encourage the trade from *Gibraltar* and *Malta* to countries under the reſtrictions of the ſaid Order, ſubject to regulations to be made in reſpect thereto; His Majeſty is therefore pleaſed to preſcribe the following regulations in regard *to ſuch trade*, accordingly, and, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered,

Flour, meal, grain, tobacco, raw produce of unreſtricted countries, from ports of growth, to Gibraltar or Malta, may be carried from thence to any place not blockaded, without landing.

1. That all ſorts of flour and meal, and all ſorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured ſtate, being the growth and produce of any country *not being ſubjected by the ſaid Order to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtate of blockade*, (except cotton, and naval and military ſtores), which ſhall have been imported into *Gibraltar* or *Malta* direct from the country where the ſame were grown and produced, ſhall, *without any licence*, be permitted to be cleared out to any port or place, not being in a ſtate of actual blockade, without the ſame being compelled to be landed:

Cotton or other articles imported into Gibraltar or Malta, not being of the growth or manufacture of this Kingdom, nor imported into *this Kingdom direct*, nor in Britiſh ſhips, can be exported only to ports of this Kingdom.

2. But neither the ſaid article of cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a *Britiſh* ſhip, or from this kingdom direct (except fiſh, and which ſhall have been laden at the port of original ſhipment, after the period directed by an order of this date to be taken as the time, at which notice of the ſaid order of the 11th of *November* ſhall be conſidered as having been received at ſuch port of ſhipment, ſhall be permitted to be exported from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, except to ſome port or place in this kingdom:

Trade, *with licence* only, to any ports of the Mediterranean

3. And all other articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this kingdom, or which ſhall have been imported into *Gibraltar* or *Malta* in a *Britiſh* ſhip, or from ſome port or place

place in this kingdom, together with the article of fiſh, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the *Mediterranean* or *Portugal, under ſuch licence only as is hereinafter directed to be* granted by the Governor of *Gibraltar* and *Malta* reſpectively.—And it is hereby further ordered, that licences be granted by the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or other perſons having the chief civil command at *Gibraltar* or *Malta* reſpectively, but in His Majeſty's name, to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or perſons having the chief command ſhall think fit, allowing ſuch perſon or perſons to export from *Gibraltar* direct, to any port in the *Mediterranean*, or to any port of *Portugal*, or to any port of *Spain* without the *Mediterranean*, not farther north than *Cape Finiſterre*, and from *Malta* direct to any port being within the *Meditterranean*, with any articles of the produce or manufacture of His Majeſty's dominions: And any articles which ſhall have been imported into *Gibraltar* or *Malta* from this kingdom, *to whomſoever ſuch articles ſhall appear to belong*, (not being naval or military ſtores) in any veſſel belonging to any country not at war with His Majeſty, or in *any veſſel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed*, belonging to the country to which ſuch veſſel ſhall be cleared out and going:

or Portugal, with goods, the produce, or manufactures of this Kingdom, or imported into Gibraltar or Malta from this Kingdom, or in a Britiſh ſhip; and fiſh, however imported. Licences to be granted by the Governor, from Gibraltar, to ports of the Mediterranean or Portugal or Spain, not north of Cape Finiſterre. And from Malta to any ports of the Mediterranean. Such articles to be *exported* to *whomſoever belonging*, from the above places in veſſels not at war, or in any veſſel not exceeding 100 tons, and unarmed, and belonging to the country of its deſtination.

4. And alſo to import in any ſuch veſſel or veſſels as aforeſaid, from any port within the *Mediterranean*, to *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, or from any port in *Portugal* or *Spain* as aforeſaid, to *Gibraltar*, ſuch port and ſuch deſtination reſpectively to be ſpecified in ſuch licence, *any articles of merchandize whatſoever, and to whomſoever the ſame may appear to belong*, ſuch articles to be ſpecified in the bill of lading of ſuch veſſel, ſubject however to ſuch further regulations and reſtrictions with reſpect to all or any of the ſaid articles ſo to be imported, or exported, as may be inſerted in the ſaid licences by the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or other perſons having the chief civil command at *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, for the time being reſpectively, as to them ſhall, from time to time, ſeem fit and expedient:

Importation alſo under the ſame regulations, ſubject to farther reſtrictions, &c. as inſerted in the licence.

5. And it is further ordered, that in every ſuch licence ſhall be inſerted the names and reſidence of the perſon or perſons, to whom it ſhall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and deſcription of the

Conditions of licence, names, ports, and deſcription, &c.

veſſel, and of the maſter thereof, the port to which the veſſel ſhall be allowed to go, which ſhall be ſome port not under actual blockade, and that no licence ſo to be granted ſhall continue in force for longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage, or any ſuch licence be granted, or acknowledged to be valid, if granted to permit the clearance of any veſſel to any port, which ſhall be actually blockaded by any naval force of His Majeſty or of His allies:

Cruizers to reſpect licences.

6. And it is further ordered, that the Commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, ſhall ſuffer every ſuch veſſel ſailing conformably to the permiſſion given by this order, or having any licence as aforeſaid, to paſs and repaſs, direct between *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, and ſuch port as ſhall be ſpecified in the licence, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch terms, regulations, and reſtrictions as ſhall be expreſſed therein.

Courts of Admiralty to reſtore forthwith, &c.

7. And it is further ordered, that, in caſe any veſſel, ſo ſailing as aforeſaid, for which any ſuch licence as aforeſaid ſhall have been granted, and which ſhall be proceeding direct upon her ſaid voyage, ſhall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, ſuch veſſel, with her cargo, ſhall be forthwith releaſed by the Court of Admiralty, in which proceedings ſhall be commenced upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and reſtrictions of the ſaid licence; the proof of ſuch conformity to lie upon the perſon or perſons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or uſing ſuch licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

Barbary veſſels with the produce of their own ſtate to any unblockaded port of the Mediterranean or Portugal, without touching at Gibraltar or Malta.

8. And it is hereby further ordered, that no veſſel belonging to any ſtate on the coaſt of *Barbary*, ſhall be prevented from ſailing with any articles of the growth or produce of ſuch ſtate, from any port or place in ſuch ſtate, to any port or place in the *Mediterranean*, or *Portugal*, ſuch port or place not being actually blockaded by ſome naval force belonging to His Majeſty, or His allies, without being obliged to touch at *Gibraltar* or *Malta*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS

Order (D), 25th Nov. 1807. Exemption of Britiſh ſhips from the reſtrictions of the Order 11th Nov. 1807.

WHEREAS His Majeſty, by His Order in Council of the eleventh of *November* inſtant, was pleaſed to order and declare, That all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the countries and colonies mentioned in the ſaid order, ſhall be deemed and conſidered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted); His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council is pleaſed to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, That nothing in the ſaid Order contained ſhall extend to ſubject to capture and confiſcation *any articles of the produce and manufacture of the ſaid countries and colonies laden on board Britiſh ſhips*, which would not have been ſubject to capture and confiſcation if ſuch order had not been made.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order in Council 25th Nov. 1807.

Ships and goods of Pruſſia and Lubeck, ſeized, ſubſequent to 19th Nov. 1806, reſtored, and allowed to trade as herein ſpecified.

His Majeſty taking into conſideration the circumſtances under which *Pruſſia* and *Lubeck* have been compelled to ſhut their ports againſt *Britiſh* ſhips and goods, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all ſhips and goods belonging to *Pruſſia*, which may have been ſeized ſubſequent to His Majeſty's Order, of the nineteenth of *November* one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom or elſewhere, and all ſhips and goods belonging to inhabitants of *Lubeck* which are ſo detained, ſhall be reſtored upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, in which they have been or may be proceeded againſt, to belong to ſubjects and inhabitants of *Pruſſia* or *Lubeck*, (*a*) and not otherwiſe liable to confiſcation; and that ſuch ſhips and goods ſhall

(*a*) On 10th *December* 1807, *Lubeck* property was directed not to be reſtored till further orders.

be

be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to the port to which they reſpectively belong: And it is further ordered, that the ſhips and goods belonging to *Pruſſia* or *Lubeck* ſhall not, until further orders, be liable to detention, provided ſuch ſhips and goods ſhall be trading to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral port and neutral port, or from any port of His Majeſty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port ſpecified in their reſpective clearances.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order in Council, 25th Nov. 1807.

Ships and goods belonging to Portugal reſtored and allowed to trade as herein ſpecified.

His Majeſty having taken into conſideration the circumſtances under which *Portugal* has been compelled to ſhut her ports againſt the ſhips and goods of His Majeſty's ſubjects, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, *that all ſhips and goods belonging to Portugal*, which have been, and are now detained in the ports of this kingdom, or elſewhere, ſhall be reſtored, upon being pronounced by the High Court of Admiralty, or by the Court of Vice-Admiralty, in which proceedings may have been, or ſhall be commenced, to belong to ſubjects and inhabitants of *Portugal*, and not otherwiſe liable to confiſcation; and that the ſaid ſhips and goods ſhall be permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to *Portugal*: And it is further ordered, that the ſhips and goods belonging to *Portugal* ſhall not, until further orders, be liable to detention; provided ſuch ſhips and goods ſhall be trading to and from any port of this kingdom, or to and from *Gibraltar* or *Malta*, and proceeding direct to the port ſpecified in their clearance, or between neutral port and neutral port, or between *Portugal* and the ports of her own colonies, or from any port of His Majeſty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port ſpecified in their reſpective clearances; provided ſuch ports ſhall not be at the time in a ſtate of

of actual blockade: And it is further ordered, that the ſhips of *Portugal* ſhall not be conſidered as entitled, under any treaty between His Majeſty and *Portugal*, to protect any goods laden therein which may be otherwiſe ſubject to confiſcation. Privilege of Portugueſe ſhips, withdrawn.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 9th Dec. 1807.

Ruſſian embargo.

It is this day ordered by his Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of His Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the Emperor of *Ruſſia* until further order; and His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that a general embargo, or ſtop, be made of all ſhips and veſſels whatſoever belonging to ſubjects of the Emperor of *Ruſſia* now within, or which ſhall hereafter come into, any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any part of His Majeſty's dominions, together with all perſons and effects on board all ſuch ſhips and veſſels; and that the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the Emperor of *Ruſſia*, or bearing the flag of the Emperor of *Ruſſia*; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained; and the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers are hereby inſtructed to detain and bring into port every ſuch ſhip and veſſel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 15th Dec. 1807.

For delivery, to conſignees, of cargoes on board Ruſſian veſſels, &c. &c.

IT is this day ordered in Council, That the goods on board *Ruſſian* veſſels laden or coming conſigned to ports of this country, ſhall be releaſed from the embargo, and ſhall be delivered up to the laders or conſignees or their agents, upon an affidavit being produced in the High Court of Admiralty, that ſuch goods are not *Ruſſian* property, and upon bail being given for payment of the freight into the ſaid Court, and alſo to abide adjudication, in caſe proceedings againſt ſuch goods as prize ſhall be commenced within three months.

And it is further ordered, That all ſuch *Ruſſian* ſhips or veſſels having cargoes on board conſigned to this country, which ſhall be detained or ſent into any other port of the United Kingdom, than that to which the ſhip or veſſel was deſtined, ſhall be permitted, at the requeſt and under the reſponſibility and riſk of the conſignees of the cargo, forthwith to proceed to the port of deſtination, there to deliver the cargo under the conditions aforeſaid, due care being taken for delivering up the ſaid ſhips or veſſels after ſuch their removal.

And it is further ordered, That no property appearing to belong to any ſubject of *Ruſſia*, reſpecting which proceedings are now depending, or ſhall hereafter depend in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Prize, ſhall be decreed to be reſtored; nor ſhall the proceeds of any property belonging as aforeſaid, which hath been already decreed to be reſtored, be paid, to or on behalf of the claimants; but the property ſhall be kept in ſafe cuſtody, or the proceeds thereof ſhall be paid into the Regiſtry of the High Court of Admiralty, until His Majeſty's further order therein.

And it is further ordered, That all freight money due or payable to or on behalf of any perſon or perſons being ſubjects of *Ruſſia*, ſhall be forthwith paid into the Regiſtry of the High Court of Admiralty, (except where bail is hereinbefore directed to be taken for the ſame,) there to remain until His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be further known, or until other proviſions ſhall be made by law.

And it is further ordered, That all papers found on board any *Ruſſian* veſſels detained or ſent in under His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 9th of *December* inſtant, ſhall be forthwith ſent up, duly verified upon oath, to the Office of His Majeſty's Procurator General, there to be kept in ſafe cuſtody until further order; and that the depoſition of the maſter, or in his abſence of the principal officer of ſuch *Ruſſian* veſſel, ſhall be taken upon the ſtanding interrogatories, and tranſmitted with the papers as aforeſaid. And the

Right

Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 15th Dec. 1807.

For the releaſe of Britiſh ſhips under the Ruſſian flag, *ſub modo.*

It is this day ordered in Council, That all veſſels under the *Ruſſian* flag, which really are the property of His Majeſty's ſubjects, and employed in the trade carried on between the ports of the United Kingdom and the ports to which *Britiſh* veſſels could not trade, ſhould be reſtored to the *Britiſh* owners, upon ſatisfactory proof being made to the High Court of Admiralty, that the ſaid veſſels are *bonâ fide* the property of His Majeſty's ſubjects, and had been engaged in the trade aforeſaid. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order of Council, 15th Dec. 1807.

Protection for Ruſſian ſhips importing with licence and laden prior to 9th Dec. 1807.

It is this day ordered in Council, That any *Ruſſian* ſhip or veſſel, to which a licence has been granted to import a cargo into any port of the United Kingdom, which ſhall arrive and deliver her ſaid cargo, or ſhall be detained in due proſecution of her voyage, and ſent in, ſhall be permitted to receive her freight, and to proceed without interruption to any port not blockaded; and any *Ruſſian* veſſel chartered and laden before the 9th Day of this inſtant *December*, in conſequence of any licence granted to import a cargo in any neutral veſſel, the name of which veſſel not having been inſerted in ſuch licence, ſhall be treated in like manner. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

His

Order of Council, 18th Dec. 1807.

For general reprisals against Russia.

His Majesty having taken into consideration the injurious and hostile proceedings of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, as set forth in the declaration of this date, issued by His Majesty's command; and being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of His crown, and procuring reparation and satisfaction, His Majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, (save and except any vessels to which His Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port), so that as well His Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by His Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the Emperor of all the *Russias*, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within His Majesty's dominions; and, to that end, His Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth, and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of His Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to *Russia*, and the vassals and subjects of the Emperor of all the *Russias*, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions, (except as aforesaid); and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and His Majesty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of *Great Britain*, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within

His

His Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prizes, and reprizals of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame, and according to the courſe of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods, as ſhall belong to *Ruſſia*, or the vaſſals and ſubjects of the Emperor of all the *Ruſſias*, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories and dominions, (except as aforeſaid); and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare, and lay before His Majeſty at this Board, a draft of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the Courts of Admiralty in His Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as alſo another draft of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſe above mentioned.

CAMDEN, P. ST. HELENS.
WESTMORLAND, C. P. S. SP. PERCEVAL.
HAWKESBURY. GEORGE CANNING.
MULGRAVE.

Order of Council, 18th Dec. 1807.

Declaratory of the Order of 11th Nov. 1807, as to ſhips coming from the enemy's colonies to this Kingdom.

His Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing in His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 11th of November laſt ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to permit any veſſel to import any articles of the produce or manufacture of the enemy's colonies in the Weſt Indies, direct from ſuch colonies to any port of this Kingdom: And it is further ordered, that all veſſels which may arrive in the ports of this Kingdom direct from the colonies aforeſaid, ſhall nevertheleſs be releaſed, upon proof being made that the charter-party or other agreement for the voyage was entered into before notice of this order. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

His

Order of Council, 18th Dec. 1807.

Directions to the Governors of Guernſey and Jerſey reſpecting the granting of licences to export to French ports between Caen and Morlaix, &c.

His Majeſty is pleaſed by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, That Licences be granted by the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of *Guernſey* or *Jerſey* reſpectively, but in His Majeſty's name, to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid Governors or Lieutenant-Governors ſhall think fit, allowing ſuch perſon or perſons to export from *Guernſey* or *Jerſey* direct to any port of *France*, from *Caen* to *Morlaix*, incluſive, any articles which ſhall have been legally imported into thoſe iſlands reſpectively, direct from this Kingdom, to whomſoever ſuch articles ſhall appear to belong (not being naval or military ſtores), in any veſſel belonging to any country not at war with His Majeſty, or in any veſſel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed belonging to *France*; and alſo to import in any ſuch veſſel or veſſels as aforeſaid, from any port of *France* as aforeſaid, to *Guernſey* or *Jerſey* reſpectively, ſuch port and ſuch deſtination reſpectively, to be ſpecified in ſuch licence, any articles of merchandize whatſoever, brandy excepted, and to whomſoever the ſame may appear to belong, ſuch articles to be ſpecified in the bill of lading of ſuch veſſel, ſubject however, to ſuch further regulations and reſtrictions, with reſpect to all or any of the ſaid articles ſo to be imported or exported, as may be inſerted in the ſaid licence, by the Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of *Guernſey* or *Jerſey* for the time being reſpectively, as to them ſhall, from time to time ſeem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, that in every ſuch licence ſhall be inſerted the names and reſidence of the perſon or perſons to whom it ſhall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and deſcription of the veſſel and of the maſter thereof, the port to which the veſſel ſhall be allowed to go, which ſhall be ſome port not under actual blockade; and that no licence ſo to be granted, ſhall continue in force longer than two months from its date, nor for more than one voyage; nor any ſuch licence be granted or acknowledged to be valid, if granted, to permit the clearance of any veſſel to any port which ſhall be actually blockaded by any naval force of His Majeſty, or of his allies.

And it is further ordered, that the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, ſhall ſuffer every ſuch veſſel ſailing conformably to the permiſſion given by this order, or having any licence as aforeſaid, to paſs and repaſs direct from *Guernſey* or

or *Jerſey*, and ſuch port as ſhall be ſpecified in the licence, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch terms, regulations, and reſtrictions as ſhall be expreſſed therein.

And it is further ordered, that in caſe any veſſel ſo ſailing as aforeſaid, for which any ſuch licence as aforeſaid, ſhall have been granted, and which ſhall be proceeding direct upon her ſaid voyage, ſhall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, ſuch veſſel with her cargo ſhall be forthwith releaſed by the Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in which proceedings ſhall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and reſtrictions, of the ſaid licence, the proof of ſuch conformity to lie upon the perſon or perſons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or uſing ſuch licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order in Council, 19th Dec. 1807.

For the protection of ſhips and cargoes ſailing from Ruſſia to this country, before the 1ſt Jan. 1808.

OUR will and pleaſure is, that all veſſels and their cargoes coming from a port of *Ruſſia* direct to a port of the United Kingdom, which have already ſailed, or ſhall ſail before the 1ſt day of next *January*, ſhall not be interrupted to whomſoever ſuch veſſels and their cargoes may belong; and in caſe any veſſel ſo coming ſhall be detained and brought in, ſuch veſſel with her cargo ſhall be forthwith liberated upon giving bail to anſwer adjudication, and ſhall be finally reſtored upon proof that the veſſel was coming with the goods for importation into the United Kingdom, and the maſter ſhall be permitted to receive his freight, and proceed with his veſſel and crew to any port not blockaded of the country to which the veſſel belongs.

By His Majeſty's Command,

HAWKESBURY.

Order 8th Jan. 1808.

Blockade of Carthagena, Cadiz, St. Lucar, and intermediate ports.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Miniſters of friendly and neutral Powers reſident at this Court, that His Majeſty has judged it expedient to direct that the moſt rigorous blockade ſhould be eſtabliſhed at the entrances of the ports of *Carthagena*, *Cadiz*, and *St. Lucar*, and at all the intermediate ports ſituated and lying between the ſaid ports of *Carthagena* and *St. Lucar*; and that the ſame will be maintained and enforced in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes.

END OF SECOND PART.

Straban and Preſton,
Printers-Street, London.

Order, 5th June 1806.

Relief to British merchants, shippers, or conſignees of goods ſeized under the Pruſſian embargo.

His Majeſty taking into conſideration that in conſequence of the directions contained in His Majeſty's Order in Council, bearing date the 15th of *April* laſt, reſpecting the embargo upon veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of *Pruſſia*, or belonging to perſons reſiding in any ports or places ſituate on the rivers *Elbe*, *Weſer*, and *Ems*, certain goods laden on board *Pruſſian* and other ſhips detained under the ſaid embargo were to be delivered, and have been delivered, *to the Britiſh Shippers* (*a*) or *Britiſh Conſignees* of the ſaid goods, upon affidavit made in His Majeſty's High Court of Admiralty, that ſuch goods were not at the time of ſhipment nor at the time of delivery, the property of the ſubjects of *Pruſſia*, and upon bail being given to anſwer adjudication; and conſidering alſo, that in conſequence of His Majeſty's Orders in Council of the 14th of this inſtant *May* for granting general repriſals againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of *Pruſſia* and of the town of *Papenburgh*, proceedings will be commenced againſt the ſaid ſhips and their cargoes, for the legal

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(*a*) On the breaking out of *Daniſh* hoſtilities alſo two orders for the relief of *Britiſh* merchants were iſſued on the 11th *Novemb:r* 1807:

The firſt, correſponding in terms *mutatis mutandis* with the firſt ſection of this order, concluded, "And it is hereby further ordered, That in caſe any advances ſhall have been made before the late embargo, *viz.* the ſecond of *September* (*b*) laſt, by any *Britiſh* ſubject upon the credit and ſecurity of any ſhip, freight, or goods belonging to *Daniſh* ſubjects, which may be condemned as prize to His Majeſty, the amount of ſuch advances ſo actually made (but without farther compenſation) ſhall be paid to the ſaid *Britiſh* ſubjects out of the proceeds of the property ſo condemned, upon the credit of which the advances were reſpectively made, upon due proof thereof to the ſatisfaction of the High Court of Admiralty &c. &c.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER."

(*b*) Sup. p. 36.

The ſecond order directed, "Whereas His Majeſty, by His Order in Council of the 4th inſtant, has been pleaſed to order, That general repriſals be granted againſt the ſhips and goods belonging to the ſubjects and inhabitants of *Denmark*: It is hereby ordered, That goods laden on board *Daniſh* ſhips heretofore detained under embargo may ſtill be delivered to the laders of the ſame, or the conſignees or their agents, upon the terms and conditions expreſſed in the order of the 10th of *September* laſt (*c*), until proceedings ſhall actually have commenced againſt the ſaid ſhips and goods as prize in the High Court of Admiralty, &c. &c.

(*c*) Sup. p. 49.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER."

Bail diſmiſſed.

adjudication thereof—*is pleaſed*, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That upon ſuch proceedings being commenced ſuch Bail ſhall be diſmiſſed, without further claim being given for the ſaid goods, unleſs it ſhall appear to the ſaid Court upon the preparatory examinations and ſhips papers being produced, that contrary to the averments contained in the affidavits which ſhall have been made for obtaining the releaſe of the ſaid goods from the embargo, the ſaid goods were *Pruſſian* property, or unleſs it ſhould appear that other parties than thoſe to whom the goods have been delivered, ſhall have claimed, or do then claim, to have *the right of poſſeſſion thereof*, or ſecurity thereon.

Farther relief where no affidavit of property had been made.

And His Majeſty alſo, taking into conſideration, that by divers Orders in Council certain Goods, under ſpecial circumſtances, have been directed to be given to the *Britiſh* ſhippers or *Britiſh* conſignees upon bail, to abide adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty, without requiring that the parties claiming the delivery of the ſame ſhould make an affidavit that the goods were *not Pruſſian* property, is further pleaſed, with the advice of His Privy Council to order, That in reſpect to goods ſo delivered *to the Shippers* thereof, the ſaid bail ſhall be diſmiſſed, as to ſo much of the value of the ſaid goods, for which it ſhall be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Court, and in ſuch mode as the ſaid Court ſhall direct, that the ſhippers at the time of laying the ſaid embargo, and of the adjudication, have not been paid the conſideration, and had not any other property in their hands, or power belonging to the *Pruſſian* owners, which they had a right to apply in payment for ſuch goods: and alſo, that the bail ſhall in like manner be diſmiſſed in reſpect to *the conſignees* of any ſuch laſt mentioned goods, to the extent of any advances made by the ſaid conſignees before the embargo took place, upon the credit of ſuch goods, as to the extent of any debts due to ſuch conſignees from the *Pruſſian* owners of the goods, to the payment of which debts the proceeds of ſuch goods might have been applied.

As to advances on freight, and money due.

And His Majeſty alſo taking into conſideration, that in conſequence of the ſaid orders, the freight-money due to *Pruſſian* veſſels detained under embargo and others, has been directed to be paid into the High Court of Admiralty, on bail to be given for the ſame; and conſidering that the perſons paying the ſaid freight-money, or other *Britiſh* merchants who would have been authorized to receive ſuch freight-money, may have made advances thereon before the time of laying the ſaid embargo; is pleaſed, with the advice aforeſaid, further

further to order, That all *Britiſh* merchants who have made advances upon the credit of the ſaid freight-money at the time of laying the ſaid embargo, and have not been repaid the ſame, ſhall, upon proof made to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Court, be allowed to retain or to receive ſo much of the ſaid freight-money as their advances ſo made ſhall amount to. And the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty is hereby directed to conform himſelf thereto accordingly.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order, 14th Oct. 1807.

Intercourſe between Curacoa and certain ports, in the iſland of St. Domingo.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, That it would be expedient in the preſent circumſtances to permit, under certain rules and regulations, a commercial intercourſe to be carried on in *Britiſh* veſſels navigated according to Law, from the iſland of *Curaçoa*, to ſuch ports and places in the iſland of *Saint Domingo*, as are not, or ſhall not be under the dominion, and in the actual poſſeſſion of the government of *France* or *Spain*: His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council is pleaſed to authorize, and doth hereby authorize, the governor of the ſaid iſland of *Curaçoa* to grant licences under his hand and ſeal, but in His Majeſty's name, to *Britiſh* veſſels navigated according to law, to clear out from any port of the ſaid iſland of *Curaçoa*, with cargoes the produce of the ſaid iſland of *Curaçoa*, or any *Britiſh* colony or plantation, or of the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to ſuch ports or places in the iſland of *Saint Domingo*, as are not or ſhall not be under the dominion and in the actual poſſeſſion of the government of *France* or *Spain*; (the name of the veſſel, and the ports to and from which the veſſel is bound, to be inſerted in any ſuch licence); and to bring back from ſuch ports in the ſaid iſland to ſome port of the ſaid iſland of *Curaçoa*, or to ſome port of the United Kingdom, any articles the produce of the ſaid iſland of *Saint Domingo*; ſuch articles of produce to be in all reſpects ſubject to the duties and regulations to which the produce of foreign iſlands is by law ſubject: Provided however, that ſuch veſſel ſhall not carry any ſugar to the ſaid iſland of *Saint Domingo*, nor carry any negroes either to or from the ſaid iſland. And His Majeſty is further pleaſed to direct, That every licence ſo granted ſhall be entered upon record in the proper office, and an account thereof be tranſmitted to His Majeſty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. And His Majeſty doth

hereby order and command all and every the commanders and officers of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels of war, and the commanders of all private ſhips of war, and all others whom it may concern, to ſuffer all and every ſuch ſhips and veſſels having ſuch licence as aforeſaid, and conforming to the regulations therein preſcribed, to paſs and repaſs upon their reſpective voyages which ſhall be deſcribed in ſuch licences. And in caſe, through ignorance, or in breach of this His Majeſty's Order in Council, any ſhips or veſſels having ſuch licence as aforeſaid, ſhall be brought in for adjudication, His Majeſty doth hereby further order and command, that they ſhall forthwith be releaſed by His Majeſty's Courts of Admiralty, upon proof that the parties have duly conformed to the regulations and reſtrictions preſcribed in the ſaid licence.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order, 6th Jan. 1808.

Reſpecting the reſtitution and cuſtody of Portugueſe property.

WHEREAS it is expedient in the preſent ſtate of the Subjects of her moſt faithful Majeſty, and during the interruption in commercial correſpondence between *Great Britain* and *Portugal*, that claims ſhould be permitted to be given for *Portugueſe* property brought in and detained by His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers; His Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That claims for *Portugueſe* property, given by perſons duly authorized by the owners, or by the conſul or other perſon authorized by the *Portugueſe* miniſter reſident at this court, ſhall be admitted in the High Court of Admiralty; and it is further ordered, That immediate reſtitution ſhall paſs of *all ſuch property*, as ſhall appear by the bills of lading or other documents found on board *Portugueſe* Ships, coming from *Portugueſe* ſettlements to the ports of *Portugal*, to belong to her moſt faithful Majeſty, or to any of her ſubjects reſiding, at the date of this order, in the *Brazils*, or in any foreign ſettlement belonging to her crown, or in *England*, or in any country in amity with His Majeſty, *upon a general claim* for every ſuch ſhip and goods, given by the conſul under the authority aforeſaid.

And it is further ordered, That the property of the ſubjects of her moſt faithful Majeſty, at the date of this Order, reſiding in *Portugal*, either belonging to them ſeparately, or jointly with ſubjects reſiding in the *Brazils*, or other Places before mentioned, ſhall *be pronounced to belong* as claimed, upon a general claim

claim given for the ſame on board ſuch *Portugueſe* ſhips as aforeſaid.

And it is further ordered, That the property laſt mentioned, as well as all other property, under private claims already given, or to be given, and pronounced *to be Portugueſe* property, and belonging to perſons reſident in *Portugal, at the date of this Order, ſhall remain ſubject to His Majeſty's further Orders*, and in the mean time ſhall be put into the joint cuſtody of agents to be named on behalf of His Majeſty and on behalf of the *Portugueſe* miniſter reſident at this court, or of any claimant; and that ſuch parts thereof as are periſhable, or which it may be otherwiſe expedient to ſell, ſhall be ſold by the aforeſaid agents under commiſſions to be iſſued by the High Court of Admiralty, and the proceeds thereof depoſited in the ſaid court. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Instruction, 6th Jan. 1808.

Protection to ſhips of countries not at war going from the ports of the Baltic, to ports of Sweden, *ſub mora*.

OUR will and pleaſure is, That no interruption be given to veſſels belonging to countries not at war with us, laden at any of the ports of the *Baltic* or *Norway*, with cargoes *not being the property of our enemies*, and going direct to any port of *Sweden*.

By His Majeſty's Command,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Notification, 8th Jan 1808.

Blockade, Carthagena, Cadiz, St. Lucar, &c.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning* His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſident at this court, That His Majeſty has judged it expedient to direct that the moſt rigorous blockade ſhould be eſtabliſhed at the entrances of the ports of *Carthagena*, *Cadiz*, and *Saint Lucar*, and at all the intermediate ports ſituated and lying between the ſaid ports of *Carthagena* and *Saint Lucar*; and that

the ſame will be maintained and enforced in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes.

Order in Council 30th Jan. 1808.

Directing the reſtitution of the property of Britiſh ſubjects reſident in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, &c. *ſub modo*.

His Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That any goods the property of *Britiſh* ſubjects reſident in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, and coming from thence to any port belonging to His Majeſty, which have been or ſhall be detained in conſequence of His Majeſty's Order of the 13th of *May* laſt, ſhall be forthwith reſtored, notwithſtanding ſuch reſidence of the owners, until His Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed otherwiſe to order in reſpect thereto. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Declaration, 23d Jan. 1808.

As to the character of the territory of Berg.

Sir,

I am commanded to ſignify to you His Majeſty's pleaſure, that the inhabitants of *the territory of Berg*, and its dependencies, in conſequence of their relation to *France* by the ceſſion of that diſtrict, and the nature of the meaſures which have been taken in reſpect to it, ſhould henceforward be conſidered and treated as being under the dominion of *France*.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

To the Right Hon. Sir W. Scott
Judge of the High Court of
Admiralty.

Additional Inſtruction, 11th Feb. 1808.

Extending the proviſions of the inſtruc-

Our will and pleaſure is, That veſſels belonging to any ſtate, not at war with us, which ſhall be trading between the ports of our United Kingdom, and any port *of Africa or Aſia, within the Mediterranean*, from which *Britiſh* ſhips are excluded, ſhall be entitled, together with the cargoes laden thereon,

thereon, to the ſame protection, and be ſubject to all other directions which are given by our inſtructions of the 26th of *November* laſt, in reſpect to the like veſſels trading between our United Kingdom and the ports of *Europe*.

tion of 26th Nov. to ports of Aſia and Africa, &c.

By His Majeſty's Command,
(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

His Majeſty taking into conſideration His Order in Council of the 19th of *Auguſt*, ſo far as the ſame reſpected the veſſels of *Kniphauſen*, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all veſſels of *Kniphauſen*, which have been detained while trading in conformity to, and under the faith of His Majeſty's ſaid Order, and have been reſtored by the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice Admiralty, ſhall be entitled to receive their freight and expences, and the ſame ſhall be paid in the uſual manner, notwithſtanding any arrangements which may have been lately made reſpecting the territory (*a*) of *Kniphauſen*. And the Right Honourable

Order in Council, 9th March 1808.

Liberating Kniphauſen Veſſels, with reference to the Order of the 19th Aug. 1807.

(*a*) Annexed to the kingdom of *Holland* by the following declaration:

Royal Decree, 24th *January* 1808.

Louis Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, King of *Holland* and Conſtable of *France*:

In purſuance of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty concluded at *Fontainbleau* on the 11th of *November* 1807, whereby the lordſhips of *Kniphauſen* and *Varel* are incorporated with this kingdom, the ſame as the territories which are comprehended in the poſſeſſions of the princes conſtituting a part of the confederation of the Rhine,

We have ordered, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The *Kniphauſen* flag, by the incorporation of that territory with this kingdom being extinct, ſhall no longer be recognized as valid.—The Conſuls and other agents of Count *Bentinck* as Lord of *Varel* and *Kniphauſen* ſhall no longer be recognized in that quality.

Art. 2. It ſhall be competent to all the inhabitants of the territories of *Kniphauſen* and *Varel* to navigate under the *Dutch* flag.—They are commanded to change the old flag which they may ſtill have on board their veſſels, as being altogether ſuppreſſed.

Art. 3. All petitions to Count *Bentinck* for permiſſion to navigate under the old flag, ſhall be tranſmitted immediately to our Miniſter of Finances.

Art. 4. Our Miniſter of Finances, &c.

the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice of Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures therein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) STEP. COTTRELL.

Inſtructions, 26th March 1808.

Relative to prize ſlaves.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament made in the 47th year of Our reign, intituled, "*An Act for the aboliſhing of the "Slave Trade,*" it is among other things enacted and provided, That all ſlaves, and all natives of *Africa*, treated, dealt with, carried, kept, or detained as ſlaves, which ſhall be ſeized or taken as prize of war, ſhall and may for the purpoſes only of ſeizure, proſecution, and condemnation as prize, be conſidered, treated, taken, and adjudged as ſlaves and property, in the ſame manner as negro ſlaves have been heretofore conſidered, treated, taken, and adjudged, when ſeized as prize of war; but the ſame ſhall be condemned to our uſe for the purpoſe only of diveſting and barring all other property, right, title or intereſt whatever which before exiſted, or might afterwards be ſet up or claimed in or to ſuch ſlaves or natives of *Africa*; and that the ſame ſhall nevertheleſs in no caſe be liable to be ſold, diſpoſed of, treated, or dealt with as ſlaves, by or on the part of Us, Our Heirs or Succeſſors, or by or on the part of any perſon or perſons claiming by or under Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, or under or by force of any ſuch ſentence of condemnation: Provided always, That it ſhall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, and ſuch Officers, Civil or Military, as ſhall, by any Our General and Special Order in Council, be from time to time appointed and empowered to receive, protect, and provide for ſuch natives of *Africa* as ſhall be ſo condemned, to enter, enliſt, and apprentice, and provide for the ſame in ſuch manner as therein is mentioned: Provided alſo, and it is thereby further enacted, That when any ſlaves or natives of *Africa*, taken as prize of war by any of Our ſhips of war or privateers duly commiſſioned, ſhall be finally condemned as ſuch to Our uſe as aforeſaid, there ſhall be paid to the captors thereof, by the Treaſurer of Our Navy, in like manner as the bounty called head money is now paid by virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the 45th year of Our Reign, intituled, "*An Act for the encouragement of ſeamen, and for the better and more effectually manning our navy during the preſent war,*" ſuch bounty as We, Our Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall have directed

by

by any Order in Council, ſo as the ſame ſhall not exceed the reſpective ſums therein and hereinafter mentioned, for every ſuch ſlave or native of *Africa*, that ſhall be ſo taken and condemned, and delivered over in good health to the proper Officer or Officers, Civil or Military, ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, to receive, protect, and provide for the ſame.

And whereas, by Our Order in Council, dated the 16th day of this inſtant *March*, We have, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, ordered and directed, That when any ſlaves or natives of *Africa*, taken as prize by any of Our ſhips of war and privateers duly commiſſioned, ſhall be finally condemned as ſuch to Our uſe, and delivered over in good health to the perſons therein before appointed to receive, protect, and provide for prize and forfeited negroes, there ſhall be paid to the captors thereof, by the Treaſurer of Our navy, in manner as directed by the ſaid recited Act, the following bounties, (to wit) for every man ſo taken and condemned, and delivered over, the ſum of forty pounds of lawful money of *Great Britain*; for every woman ſo taken and condemned, and delivered over, the ſum of thirty pounds of like money; and for every child or perſon not above the age of fourteen years ſo taken and condemned, and delivered over, the ſum of ten pounds like money, to be divided as therein and in the ſaid Act is mentioned and provided:

Prize Court at Sierra Leone, &c.

And whereas it is expedient that all ſlaves, or natives of *Africa*, taken as prize in or near the coaſt of *Africa*, or at any other place from whence they can conveniently be carried to ſome port of the coaſt of *Africa* for adjudication, ſhould be there proſecuted and adjudged; and We have therefore thought fit to conſtitute at Our colony of *Sierra Leone* in *Africa* a Court, with juriſdiction in queſtions of Prize of war, for the trial and adjudication of any captures of ſlaves, or natives of *Africa*, taken as Prize, and of all ſhips, veſſels, or boats, in which the ſame ſhall be taken or found, and the cargoes therein laden: The commanders of all Our ſhips of war and privateers that have, or ſhall have, letters of marque and reprizals againſt *France*, and every or any other Country with whom We are at war, are therefore hereby directed and enjoined to obſerve the following inſtructions, in all caſes of ſuch Prizes or captures to be as aforeſaid by them at any time hereafter made or taken, that is to ſay;

1ſt, When any ſlaves, or natives of *Africa*, ſhall be taken or detained as Prize of war, at or near any ſuch part of the coaſt of *Africa*, or in any ſuch part of the Ocean, from which they can, without great inconvenience or danger,

be

be carried or ſent to Our ſaid colony of *Sierra Leone*, they, together with the ſhip, veſſel, or boat, in which they ſhall be ſo taken, and all the goods, wares and merchandizes, and effects, found on board the ſame, ſhall be carried or ſent by the captors thereof for examination, and for trial and adjudication, if need be, in the Court, having Prize juriſdiction conſtituted, or to be conſtituted, within the ſaid colony, as aforeſaid.

2d, The captors of any ſuch ſlaves, or natives of *Africa*, are enjoined and required forthwith, after the final condemnation of the ſame by the ſaid Court at *Sierra Leone*, or any other Court of Prize juriſdiction to which they may be brought for trial, to deliver over the ſame with all convenient ſpeed to the proper Officer by Us appointed or to be appointed, for the receiving, protecting, and providing for ſuch condemned ſlaves, or natives of *Africa*, according to the directions of the ſaid recited Act and Our ſaid Order in Council; which officer will grant the proper certificates for the bounties payable in reſpect of all ſuch ſlaves, or natives of *Africa*, ſo condemned and delivered over in good health; the officers at preſent appointed by Our ſaid Order in Council for the purpoſes aforeſaid are, at *Sierra Leone*, the Governor, or perſon having and exerciſing the chief civil command for the time being at the ſaid colony; and at all other Our iſlands, ſettlements, or colonies, being ſeats of Courts of Vice Admiralty, the collector, or chief Officer of the cuſtoms for the time being, reſident in the ſaid reſpective iſlands, ſettlements, or colonies.

By His Majeſty's Command,
CASTLEREAGH.

Order in Council 30 March 1808.

Reſpecting the produce of France, &c. in Britiſh ſhips, under the Orders 11th and 26th Nov. 1807.

WHEREAS His Majeſty, by His Order in Council of the 11th *November* laſt, was pleaſed to order and declare, That all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of *France*, or her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majeſty, or from which, although not at war with His Majeſty, the *Britiſh* Flag is excluded, or of the colonies belonging to His Majeſty's enemies, ſhould be deemed and conſidered to be unlawful (except as is therein excepted): And whereas His Majeſty, by His further Order in Council of the 25th of *November* laſt, was pleaſed to order and declare, That nothing in the aforeſaid Order of the 11th of *November* contained, ſhould extend to ſubject to capture and confiſcation any articles of the produce and manufacture of the ſaid countries and colonies, laden on board *Britiſh* ſhips, which would not have been ſubject to capture and confiſcation if ſuch Order had not been made:

His

His Majeſty, taking the ſaid Orders into conſideration, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That nothing in the ſaid laſt mentioned Order ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to authorize *Britiſh* ſhips to export and convey any articles of the produce or manufacture of the ſaid Countries or Colonies, from *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, *Man*, *Gibraltar*, *Malta*, or from any neutral or allied Country, to any other Country or place, than to a port of the United Kingdom, unleſs ſuch articles ſhall have been previouſly imported into ſuch places as aforeſaid, from ſome port of the United Kingdom. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPH. COTTRELL.

Order of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, 3d May 1808.

Reſpecting the endorſement of Engliſh licences, by the Swediſh miniſter for trade to the Baltic.

Sir, *Whitehall*, 3d *May* 1808.

THE Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, having had under conſideration a Copy of a Diſpatch from Mr. *Thornton*, His Majeſty's Miniſter at *Stockholm*, (tranſmitted by direction of Mr. Secretary *Canning*), relative to the Orders which have been given by the *Swediſh* Government reſpecting all veſſels, under whatever flag, which may be furniſhed with *Engliſh* licences; and ſuggeſting, that certain regulations ſhould be adopted here, particularly that all ſuch licences as may be granted to veſſels bound to the *Baltic*, ſhould be indorſed by the *Swediſh* miniſter in *London*: And their Lordſhips approving thereof, I am to deſire that you will convey to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the recommendation of the Lords of this Committee, that inſtructions be given to the commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips and privateers, to attend in future, particularly to the indorſement by the *Swediſh* miniſter of this Court, of all licences granted by His Majeſty to veſſels bound to the *Baltic*, the entrance thereto, or to the northward of the *Naze*.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
W. FAWKENER.

The Hon. *W. W. Pole*,
&c. &c. &c.

Notification. 4th May 1808.

Blockade, Copenhagen, and the ports of Zealand.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſident at this Court, that His Majeſty has judged it expedient to eſtabliſh the moſt vigorous blockade of the port of *Copenhagen*, and of all the other ports in the iſland of *Zealand*; and that the ſame will be maintained and enforced in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes.

Order, 4th May 1808.

Reſpecting the reſtitution and cuſtody of Portugueſe property.

HIS Majeſty by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all *Portugueſe* property, now detained and not already decreed to be reſtored, nor entitled to reſtitution under His Majeſty's Order of the 6th of *January* laſt, ſhall be forthwith decreed to be reſtored, upon claims given, or to be given for the ſame, either by the *Portugueſe* conſul, or other perſon duly authorized by the *Portugueſe* miniſter reſident at this court, or by the agents (duly authorized) of thoſe owners and proprietors who are not reſident in *Portugal*, or in other places ſubject to the influence and controul of *France*.

And that the part of the property ſo reſtored, belonging to perſons not reſiding in *Portugal*, or in other places ſubject to the influence and controul of *France*, ſhall be for the uſe and benefit of the owners and proprietors thereof.

And the part belonging *jointly to perſons reſident in Portugal, and perſons* reſident in the *Brazils*, or in any ſettlement belonging to the crown of *Portugal*, or in the United Kingdom, or in any Country in amity with His Majeſty, *ſhall be given up to* ſuch of the owners and proprietors thereof, as are reſident as laſt mentioned, upon an engagement entered into, and ſecurity given by, or on the behalf of the ſaid *part owners* and proprietors to the ſatisfaction of the *Portugueſe* miniſter, to account to the Prince Regent of *Portugal* for ſuch part of the ſaid joint property as ſhall belong to perſons reſident in *Portugal*, or in other places ſubject to the influence and controul of *France*.

And the part belonging to perſons reſident in *Portugal*, or in other places ſubject to the influence and controul of *France*, ſhall be at the future diſpoſition of the Prince Regent of *Portugal*.

And it is further ordered, That *the joint agents* to whom the property has been or ſhall be delivered, purſuant to the ſaid Order of the 6th of *January* laſt, ſhall be, and they are hereby

by authorized and directed, after the ſaid property ſhall be decreed to be reſtored, to proceed to the ſale of ſuch property, or of ſuch parts thereof as the *Portugueſe* miniſter reſident at this Court ſhall ſignify to them in writing the expediency of ſelling, in the manner moſt beneficial for the parties intereſted therein, and to inveſt the proceeds of ſuch part as ſhall be ſold in government ſecurities, under the previous ſanction in writing of the *Portugueſe* miniſter, and to hold the ſame, together with the property not ſold, at the diſpoſal and ſubject to the future directions of the Prince Regent of *Portugal*, to be ſignified to them, through his miniſter reſident in *London*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Order in Council, 18th May 1808.

Granting extenſion of time for notice of orders, 11th and 25th Nov. for certain places.

WHEREAS by an Order of His Majeſty in Council of the 25th Day of *November* 1807, it was ordered and declared, that information of His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 11th day of the ſame *November*, ſhould be taken and held to have been received in the places therein mentioned, at the periods therein aſſigned to ſuch places reſpectively. And whereas the Countries on the continent of *North* and *South America*, extending from the 10th to the 30th decree of north latitude, are not included in the places ſo ſpecified; His Majeſty is pleaſed by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and declare, That information of the ſaid Order of the 11th *November* 1807, ſhall be taken and held to have been received in all places on the continent of *North* and *South America*, extending from the 10th to the 30th degree of North latitude, including the iſland of *New Orleans*, on the 10th day of *February* 1808; and that all matters contained in the ſaid Order of the 25th of *November* 1807, ſhall apply to veſſels ſailing from the places aforeſaid, as having received Notice of the ſaid Order of the 11th *November* 1807, on the ſaid 10th day of *February* 1808. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High

Court

Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) STEPHEN COTTRELL.

Gentlemen, *Doctors Commons*, 3d *June* 1808.

I AM directed by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to acquaint you, That it having been repreſented to their Lordſhips, that in ſeveral inſtances veſſels belonging to ſtates in amity with His Majeſty have been brought in by privateers, and proceeded againſt in the High Court of Admiralty, and in the Courts of Vice Admiralty, and that various meaſures have been reſorted to by ſuch captors, for the purpoſe of vexatiouſly delaying the adjudication and reſtitution thereof; and further, that notwithſtanding the Decrees of thoſe Courts for the reſtoration of ſuch veſſels or cargoes, vexatious appeals have been interpoſed by the captors for the like purpoſe of creating delay, ſuch delays being reſorted to upon the ſpeculation, that hoſtilities between the ſtate to which ſuch veſſels and cargoes belong, and this Country, might poſſibly ariſe before the final adjudication of the property;—Their Lordſhips are of opinion, *that in order to diſcourage as much as poſſible ſuch miſchievous and unwarrantable proceedings*, it will be proper, in reſpect to property captured by privateers belonging to the ſubjects of any State, which at the time of the detention is in amity with His Majeſty, and before any orders for detaining ſuch property by embargo or otherwiſe ſhall have been iſſued by His Majeſty, which property ſhall in conſequence of ſubſequent hoſtilities be condemned as prize to His Majeſty, that no part of the proceeds of the property ſo captured ſhall be granted to the captain and owners of ſuch privateers, unleſs ſome very ſpecial circumſtances ſhall appear to entitle them to reward.

Declaration, 3d June 1808.

Reſpecting property detained under vexatious appeals, by privateers, on proſpect of ſupervening hoſtilities.

And further, That in caſe where an Appeal ſhall be made by the captain and owners of any privateer againſt a ſentence of the High Court of Admiralty, or of any Court of Vice Admiralty, reſtoring any veſſel or cargo as being the property of the ſubject of any ſtate in amity with His Majeſty, between which State and His Majeſty hoſtilities ſhall take place during the pendency of ſuch appeal, an intervention on behalf of His Majeſty ſhall be immediately given in the Court of Appeal, by the proper Law Officers of the Crown, for the purpoſe of reſiſting ſuch appeal of the captors; and in caſe the ſen-

Intervention on behalf of His Majeſty.

tence

tence ſhould be affirmed as againſt the captors, ſo that ſuch property may be ultimately condemned to His Majeſty, their Lordſhips are of opinion, that no part of the proceeds thereof ſhould on any account be granted to the captain or owners of ſuch privateers: And I am to requeſt that you will make the ſame known to all perſons intereſted therein for whom you may be concerned.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
CHA. BISHOP.

To, &c. &c. &c.

Prize *Proclamation*, 15th June 1808.

Revoking the former proclamations relating to the diſtribution of prizes, and appointing a new diſtribution thereof.

WHEREAS in hath been repreſented to us, by our Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, that it will be productive of beneficial effects to the ſervice, if inſtead of the *three-eighth* parts of the neat produce of prizes which have hitherto been granted to the Captains and Flag Officers ſerving in our fleet, *two-eighth* parts only ſhall be allotted to them, and the remaining eighth part diſtributed amongſt the petty officers, ſeamen, and marines, in addition to their preſent ſhares: We do therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, think fit to iſſue this our Royal (*a*) proclamation, hereby revoking our ſeveral proclamations heretofore iſſued, and now in force, concerning the diſtribution of prizes taken by our fleets and ſhips, and by all other ſhips and veſſels that are or ſhall be commiſſionated by letters of marque or general reprizals againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of any of the Countries with which we are at war: Provided always, That the diſtribution hereinafter made ſhall not be conſtrued to affect any prizes which have been captured before the day of the date of this our Royal proclamation, nor any prizes which ſhall be captured after that day, and which ſhall be condemned in any of our Courts of Vice Admiralty before notice of this our Royal proclamation ſhall have been received by the Court of Vice Admiralty in which ſuch condemnation ſhall paſs; and we do hereby declare that the produce of all ſuch prizes as ſhall

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(*a*) Beſides the former proclamations, of which notice is taken ſupra page 43, there has been one of intermediate date on the breaking out of *Ruſſian* hoſtilities, 23d *December* 1807; correſponding in all reſpects with the former of 11th *November* 1807.

have

have been captured before the day of the date of this our Royal proclamation, or ſhall be captured after that day, and ſhall be condemned in any of our Courts of Vice Admiralty antecedent to the notice of this our Royal proclamation having been received in ſuch Court, ſhall continue to be diſtributed in the proportions directed by our ſaid former proclamations; and we do now make known to all our loving ſubjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our Royal proclamation, by and with the conſent of our Privy Council, that our will and pleaſure is, that the neat produce of all prizes taken, the right whereof is inherent in us, and our Crown, be given to the taker, (ſave and except the produce of ſuch prizes as are or ſhall be taken by ſhips or veſſels belonging to, or hired by, or in the ſervice of our Commiſſioners of cuſtoms or exciſe, the diſpoſition of which we reſerve to our further pleaſure; and alſo ſave and except as herein-after mentioned) but ſubject to the payment of all ſuch or the like cuſtoms and duties as the ſame are now, or would have been liable to, if the ſame were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the ſame may be ſo given in the proportion and manner herein-after ſet forth; that is to ſay.

Prize to the takers, ſave as excepted.

To private captors.

That all prizes taken by ſhips and veſſels having commiſſions of letters of marque and reprizals (ſave and except ſuch prizes as are or ſhall be taken by the ſhips or veſſels belonging to, or hired by, or in the ſervice of our Commiſſioners aforeſaid) may be ſold and diſpoſed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others, to whom ſuch letters of marque and reprizals are granted, for their own uſe and benefit after final adjudication, and not before.

To ſhips of war.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the neat produce of all prizes which are or ſhall be taken by any of our ſhips or veſſels of war (ſave and except when they ſhall be acting on any conjunct expedition with our army, in which caſe we reſerve to ourſelves the diviſion and diſtribution of all prize and booty taken; and alſo ſave and except as herein-after mentioned) ſhall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of our Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned officers in our pay, and of the ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers on board our ſaid ſhips and veſſels at the time of the capture; and that ſuch prizes may be lawfully ſold and diſpoſed of by them and their agents, after the ſame ſhall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwiſe.

Diſtribution.

The diſtribution ſhall be made as follows:—The whole of the neat produce being firſt divided into eight equal parts.

The

1ſt Claſs, two-eighths.

The captain or captains of any of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels of war or officer commanding ſuch ſhip or veſſel who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, ſhall have two-eighth parts, but in caſe any ſuch prize ſhall be taken by any of our ſhips or veſſels of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the Flag Officer or Officers being actually on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the capture, ſhall have one-third of the ſaid two-eighth parts; the ſaid one-third of ſuch two-eighth parts to be paid to ſuch Flag or Flag Officers, in ſuch proportions and ſubject to ſuch regulations as are herein-after mentioned.

2d Claſs, one-eighth.

The ſea lieutenants, captains of marines, and land forces, and maſter on board ſhall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: But every phyſician appointed, or hereafter to be appointed to a fleet or ſquadron of our ſhips of war, ſhall, in the diſtribution of prizes which may hereafter be taken by the ſhips in which he ſhall ſerve, or in which ſuch ſhip's company ſhall be entitled to ſhare, be claſſed with the before mentioned officers with reſpect to one-eighth part, and be allowed to ſhare equally with them: Provided ſuch phyſician be actually on board at the time of taking ſuch prizes.

3d Claſs, one-eighth.

The lieutenants and quarter maſters of marines, and lieutenants, enſigns, and quarter maſters of land forces, ſecretaries of admirals or of commodores with captains under them, ſecond maſters of line of battle ſhips, ſurgeons, chaplains, purſers, gunners, boatſwains, carpenters, maſters' mates, and pilots on board, ſhall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them.

Remaining four-eighths ſubdivided into ſhares, as under mentioned.

The other four-eighth parts of the prize to be divided into ſhares, and diſtributed to the perſons compoſing the remaining part of the crew in the following proportions; viz. To the firſt claſs of petty officers, namely, the midſhipmen, ſurgeons aſſiſtants, ſecretaries clerks, captains clerks, ſchool-maſters, maſters at arms, captain's coxſwains, gunner's mates, yeomen of the powder room, boatſwain's mates, yeomen of the ſheets, carpenter's mates, quarter maſters, quarter maſter's mates, ſhip's corporals, captains of the fore-caſtle, maſter ſailmakers, maſter caulkers, maſter ropemakers, armourers, ſerjeants of marines, and of land forces, four and a half ſhares each.

T the ſecond claſs of petty officers; viz. midſhipmen, ordinary captains of the foretop, captains of the maintop, captains of the after guard, captains of the maſt, ſailmaker's mates, caulker's mates, armourer's mates, ſhip's cook, corporals of marines and of land forces, three ſhares each.

have been captured before the day of the date of this our Royal proclamation, or ſhall be captured after that day, and ſhall be condemned in any of our Courts of Vice Admiralty antecedent to the notice of this our Royal proclamation having been received in ſuch Court, ſhall continue to be diſtributed in the proportions directed by our ſaid former proclamations; and we do now make known to all our loving ſubjects, and all others whom it may concern, by this our Royal proclamation, by and with the conſent of our Privy Council, that our will and pleaſure is, that the neat produce of all prizes taken, the right whereof is inherent in us, and our Crown, be given to the taker, (ſave and except the produce of ſuch prizes as are or ſhall be taken by ſhips or veſſels belonging to, or hired by, or in the ſervice of our Commiſſioners of cuſtoms or exciſe, the diſpoſition of which we reſerve to our further pleaſure; and alſo ſave and except as herein-after mentioned) but ſubject to the payment of all ſuch or the like cuſtoms and duties as the ſame are now, or would have been liable to, if the ſame were or might have been imported as merchandize; and that the ſame may be ſo given in the proportion and manner herein-after ſet forth; that is to ſay.

Prize to the takers, ſave as excepted.

To private captors.

That all prizes taken by ſhips and veſſels having commiſſions of letters of marque and reprizals (ſave and except ſuch prizes as are or ſhall be taken by the ſhips or veſſels belonging to, or hired by, or in the ſervice of our Commiſſioners aforeſaid) may be ſold and diſpoſed of by the merchants, owners, fitters, and others, to whom ſuch letters of marque and reprizals are granted, for their own uſe and benefit after final adjudication, and not before.

To ſhips of war.

And we do hereby further order and direct, that the neat produce of all prizes which are or ſhall be taken by any of our ſhips or veſſels of war (ſave and except when they ſhall be acting on any conjunct expedition with our army, in which caſe we reſerve to ourſelves the diviſion and diſtribution of all prize and booty taken; and alſo ſave and except as herein-after mentioned) ſhall be for the entire benefit and encouragement of our Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and other commiſſioned officers in our pay, and of the ſeamen, marines, and ſoldiers on board our ſaid ſhips and veſſels at the time of the capture; and that ſuch prizes may be lawfully ſold and diſpoſed of by them and their agents, after the ſame ſhall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwiſe.

Diſtribution.

The diſtribution ſhall be made as follows:—The whole of the neat produce being firſt divided into eight equal parts.

The

The captain or captains of any of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels of war or officer commanding ſuch ſhip or veſſel who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, ſhall have two-eighth parts, but in caſe any ſuch prize ſhall be taken by any of our ſhips or veſſels of war, under the command of a flag or flags, the Flag Officer or Officers being actually on board, or directing and aſſiſting in the capture, ſhall have one-third of the ſaid two-eighth parts; the ſaid one-third of ſuch two-eighth parts to be paid to ſuch Flag or Flag Officers, in ſuch proportions and ſubject to ſuch regulations as are herein-after mentioned. 1ſt Claſs, two-eighths.

The ſea lieutenants, captains of marines, and land forces, and maſter on board ſhall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them: But every phyſician appointed, or hereafter to be appointed to a fleet or ſquadron of our ſhips of war, ſhall, in the diſtribution of prizes which may hereafter be taken by the ſhips in which he ſhall ſerve, or in which ſuch ſhip's company ſhall be entitled to ſhare, be claſſed with the before mentioned officers with reſpect to one-eighth part, and be allowed to ſhare equally with them: Provided ſuch phyſician be actually on board at the time of taking ſuch prizes. 2d Claſs, one-eighth.

The lieutenants and quarter maſters of marines, and lieutenants, enſigns, and quarter maſters of land forces, ſecretaries of admirals or of commodores with captains under them, ſecond maſters of line of battle ſhips, ſurgeons, chaplains, purſers, gunners, boatſwains, carpenters, maſters' mates, and pilots on board, ſhall have one-eighth part, to be equally divided amongſt them. 3d Claſs, one-eighth.

The other four-eighth parts of the prize to be divided into ſhares, and diſtributed to the perſons compoſing the remaining part of the crew in the following proportions; viz. To the firſt claſs of petty officers, namely, the midſhipmen, ſurgeons aſſiſtants, ſecretaries clerks, captains clerks, ſchool-maſters, maſters at arms, captain's coxſwains, gunner's mates, yeomen of the powder room, boatſwain's mates, yeomen of the ſheets, carpenter's mates, quarter maſters, quarter maſter's mates, ſhip's corporals, captains of the fore-caſtle, maſter ſailmakers, maſter caulkers, maſter ropemakers, armourers, ſerjeants of marines, and of land forces, four and a half ſhares each. Remaining four-eighths ſubdivided into ſhares, as under mentioned.

To the ſecond claſs of petty officers; viz. midſhipmen, ordinary captains of the foretop, captains of the maintop, captains of the after guard, captains of the maſt, ſailmaker's mates, caulker's mates, armourer's mates, ſhip's cook, corporals of marines and of land forces, three ſhares each.

The quarter gunners, carpenter's crew, failmaker's crew, coxſwain's mates, yeomen of the boatſwain's ſtore room, gunſmiths, coopers, trumpeters, able ſeamen, ordinary ſeamen, drummers, private marines, and other ſoldiers, if doing duty on board in lieu of marines, one and a half ſhare each.

The landſmen, admiral's domeſticks, and all other ratings not above enumerated, together with all paſſengers and other perſons borne as ſupernumeraries, and doing duty and aſſiſting on board, one ſhare each, *excepting officers acting by order, who are to receive the ſhare of that rank in which they ſhall be acting.*

Officers acting by order.

And young gentlemen volunteers by order, and the boys of every deſcription, half a ſhare each.

Directions for cutters, ſchooners, &c. commanded by Lieutenants.

And We do hereby further order, that in the caſe of cutters, ſchooners, brigs, and other armed veſſels commanded by lieutenants the diſtribution ſhall be as follows: Firſt, that the ſhare of ſuch lieutenants ſhall be two eighth parts of the prize, unleſs ſuch lieutenants ſhall be under the command of a Flag Officer or Officers, in which caſe the Flag Officer or Officers ſhall have one third of the ſaid two eighths to be divided among ſuch Flag Officer or Officers, in the ſame manner as herein directed in the caſe of captains ſerving under Flag Officers.

Secondly, We direct that the ſhare of the ſub-lieutenant, maſter, and pilot ſhall be one eighth; the ſaid eighth, if there be all three ſuch perſons on board, to be divided into four parts, two parts to be taken by the ſub-lieutenant, one part by the maſter, and one part by the pilot; if there be only two ſuch perſons on board, then the eighth to be divided into three parts, of which two thirds ſhall go to the perſon ſecond in command, and one third to the other perſon; if there be only a ſub-lieutenant or a maſter and no pilot, then the ſub-lieutenant or maſter to take the whole eighth; if there be only a pilot, then ſuch pilot to have one half of the eighth, and the other half to go to *Greenwich* hoſpital.

Thirdly, That the ſhare of the ſurgeon or ſurgeon's aſſiſtant (where there is no ſurgeon), midſhipmen, clerk, and ſteward ſhall be one eighth.

Fourthly, That the remaining four eighths ſhall be divided into ſhares, and diſtributed to the other part of the crew, in the following proportions: viz. the gunners, boatſwains, and carpenters' mates, yeomen of the ſheets, ſail maker, quarter maſter, and quarter maſters' mates, and ſerjeant of marines, to receive four and a half ſhares each.

The corporals of marines, three ſhares each.

The able ſeamen, ordinary ſeamen, and marines, one and a half ſhare each.

The

The landmen, together with paſſengers and other perſons borne as ſupernumeraries, doing duty and aſſiſting on board, to receive one ſhare each.

Boys of all deſcriptions, half a ſhare each.

But it is our intention, nevertheleſs, that the above diſtribution ſhall only extend to ſuch captures as ſhall be made by any cutter, ſchooner, brig, or armed veſſel, without any of our ſhips or veſſels of war being preſent, or within ſight of, and adding to the encouragement of the captors, and terror of the enemy; but in caſe any of our ſhips or veſſels of war ſhall be preſent or in ſight, that then the officers, pilots, petty officers, and men on board ſuch cutters, ſchooners, brigs, or armed veſſels, ſhall ſhare in the ſame proportion as is allowed to perſons of the like rank and denomination on board of our ſhips and veſſels of war, the ſub-lieutenant and maſter to be conſidered as warrant officers; and ſuch cutters, ſchooners, brigs, or armed veſſels ſhall not, in reſpect to ſuch captures, convey any intereſt or ſhare to the Flag Officer or Officers under whoſe orders ſuch cutters, ſchooners, brigs, and armed veſſels may happen to be.

Hired armed veſſels, &c.

And whereas it is judged expedient, during the preſent hoſtilities, to hire into our ſervice armed veſſels to be employed as cruizers againſt the enemy, which veſſels are the property of, and their maſters and crews are paid by the owners of whom they are hired, although ſeveral of them are commanded by our commiſſioned officers in our pay: It is our further will and pleaſure, that the neat produce of all prizes taken by ſuch hired armed veſſels (except as hereinafter-mentioned) ſhall be for the benefit of our commiſſioned Officers in our pay, and of the maſters and crews on board the ſaid hired armed veſſels at the time of the capture, and that ſuch prizes may be lawfully ſold and diſpoſed of by them and their agents, after the ſame ſhall have been to us finally adjudged lawful prize, and not otherwiſe; the diſtribution whereof ſhall be as follows:

Diſtribution to the above.

The whole of the neat produce being divided into eight equal parts, our officer commanding any hired armed veſſel who ſhall be actually on board at the taking of any prize, ſhall have two eighths; but in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be under the command of a flag or flags, the Flag Officer or Officers being actually on board, or directing or aſſiſting in the capture, ſhall have one third of the ſaid two eighth parts, the ſaid one third of the two eighth parts to be paid to ſuch Flag or Flag Officers, in ſuch proportions, and ſubject to ſuch regulations as are hereinafter-mentioned. In caſe there be acting on board ſuch hired armed veſſel, beſides our Officer commanding

manding the ſame, one or more of our commiſſioned ſea lieutenants in our pay, ſuch lieutenant or lieutenants ſhall take one eighth; one eighth ſhall belong to the maſter and mate, of which the maſter ſhall take two thirds and the mate one third; but in caſe there ſhall be acting on board ſuch hired armed veſſel one or more midſhipmen, in that caſe the maſter ſhall take one half of the eighth, and the other half ſhall be divided equally between the mate and midſhipmen; the remaining four eighth parts ſhall belong to and being divided into ſhares, be diſtributed among the other petty officers, men, and boys, in the ſame proportion as herein-before directed with reſpect to the diviſion of prize money in our ſhips of war. And in the caſe of prizes taken by any hired armed veſſel not commanded by any of our commiſſioned Officers, one eighth ſhall belong to the Flag Officers, to be divided as aforeſaid, in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be under the command of a flag: One eighth ſhall belong to the maſter and mate, of which the maſter ſhall take two thirds and the mate one third.—Four eighths ſhall belong to and be divided among the petty officers and crew in manner aforeſaid. The ſurplus, the diſtribution of which is not herein directed, ſhall remain at our diſpoſal, and if not diſpoſed of within a year after final adjudication, the ſame ſhall belong and be paid to *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

Joint capture by the above hired armed veſſels and His Majeſty's ſhips of war.

And in the caſe of prizes taken jointly by any of our ſhips of war and any hired armed veſſel, our commiſſioned officer or officers on board ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall ſhare with our commiſſioned officer or officers of the ſame rank on board our ſhip or ſhips of war, being join Captors; the maſter of ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall ſhare with the warrant officers; the mate of ſuch hired armed veſſel with the firſt claſs of petty officers; and the ſeamen, landmen and boys of ſuch hired armed veſſel with perſons of the ſame deſcription on board our ſaid ſhip or ſhips of war; ſave and except that in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be commanded by one of our commiſſioned officers, having the rank of maſter and Commander, and there ſhall be none of our lieutenants on board, or in caſe ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall be commanded by the maſter, in both thoſe caſes the maſter of ſuch hired armed veſſel ſhall ſhare with the lieutenants of our ſhips of war, and the mate with the warrant officers; and in caſe any difficulty ſhall ariſe in reſpect to the ſaid diſtribution, not herein ſufficiently provided for, the ſame ſhall be referred to our Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, whoſe direction thereupon ſhall be final, and have the ſame force and effect as if herein inſerted.

Difficulties ariſing, to be referred to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Provided

Provided that if any Officer being on board any of our ſhips of war, at the time of taking any prize, ſhall have more commiſſions or offices than one, ſuch officer ſhall be entitled only to the ſhare or ſhares of the prizes which, according to the above-mentioned diſtribution, ſhall belong to his ſuperior commiſſion or office. Officers holding more commiſſions than one.

Provided alſo, that in all prizes taken by any of our ſquadrons, ſhips, or veſſels, while acting in conjunction with any ſquadron, ſhip, or veſſel, of any other power that may be in alliance with us, a ſhare of ſuch prizes ſhall be ſet apart, and be at our further diſpoſal, equal to that ſhare which the Flag and other Officers and crews of ſuch ſquadron, ſhips, or veſſels, would have been entitled to if they had belonged to us. Prize, in conjunction with allied veſſels.

And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin all Commanders of our ſhips and veſſels of war taking any prize, to tranſmit as ſoon as may be, or cauſe to be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of our navy, a true liſt of the names of all the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, and others who were actually on board our ſhips and veſſels of war under their command at the time of the capture; which liſt ſhall contain the quality of the ſervice of each perſon on board, together with the deſcription of the men, taken from the deſcription books of the capturing ſhip or ſhips, and their ſeveral ratings; and be ſubſcribed by the captain or commanding officer, and three or more of the chief Officers on board. And we do hereby require and direct the Commiſſioners of our navy, or any three or more of them, to examine, or cauſe to be examined, ſuch liſts by the muſter books of ſuch ſhips and veſſels of war and liſts annexed thereto, to ſee that ſuch liſts do agree with the ſaid muſter books and annexed liſts, as to the names, qualities, or ratings of the officers, ſeamen, marines, ſoldiers, and others belonging to ſuch ſhips and veſſels of war; and upon requeſt, forthwith to grant a certificate of the truth of any liſt tranſmitted to them, to the agents nominated and appointed by the captors to take care and diſpoſe of ſuch prize; and alſo upon application to them, (the ſaid Commiſſioners), to give, or cauſe to be given, to the ſaid agents, all ſuch liſts from the muſter books of any ſuch ſhips of war and annexed liſts, as the ſaid agents ſhall find requiſite for their direction in paying the produce of ſuch prizes; and otherwiſe to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid agents, in all ſuch matters as ſhall be neceſſary. Liſts to be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the Navy.

We do hereby further will and direct, that the following regulations ſhall be obſerved concerning the one third part of the two eighths herein-before mentioned, to be granted to the Flag Share.

Flag

Flag or Flag Officers, who ſhall actually be on board at the taking of any prize, or ſhall be directing or aſſiſting therein.

Captains when under a Flag, &c.

Firſt, That a captain of a ſhip ſhall be deemed to be under the command of a Flag, when he ſhall actually have received ſome order directly from, or be acting in execution of ſome order iſſued by a Flag Officer; *and in the event of his being directed to join a Flag Officer on any ſtation, he ſhall be deemed to be under the command of ſuch Flag Officer from the time that he arrives within the limits of the ſtation*, and ſhall be conſidered to continue under the command of the Flag Officer of ſuch ſtation, until ſuch captain ſhall have received ſome order directly from, or be acting in execution of ſome order iſſued by ſome other Flag Officer, or the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

One Flag Officer on Service.

Secondly, That a Flag Officer Commander in Chief, when there is but one Flag Officer upon ſervice, ſhall have to his own uſe *the one third part of the ſaid two eighths of the prizes taken by ſhips and veſſels under his command.*

Flag Officer ſent to any ſtation, &c.

Thirdly, That a Flag Officer ſent to command on any ſtation, *ſhall have a right* to ſhare as Commander in Chief for all prizes taken by ſhips or veſſels *employed there from* the time he arrives within the limits of ſuch ſtation; but if a junior *Flag Officer* be ſent to relieve a ſenior, he ſhall not be *entitled to ſhare as Commander in Chief in any prizes taken by the ſquadron, until the command ſhall be reſigned to him, but ſhall ſhare only as a junior Flag Officer until he aſſumes the command.*

Flag Officer paſſing through other ſtations, &c.

Fourthly, That a Commander in Chief or other Flag Officer, appointed or belonging to any ſtation, and paſſing through or into any other ſtation, ſhall not be entitled to ſhare in any prize taken out of the limits of the ſtation to which he is appointed or belongs, by any ſhip or veſſel under the command of a Flag Officer of any other ſtation, or under Admiralty orders.

Inferior Flag Officers ſent to reinforce, &c.

Fifthly, That when an inferior Flag Officer is ſent to reinforce a ſuperior Flag Officer on any ſtation, the ſuperior Flag Officer ſhall have no right to any ſhare of prizes taken by the inferior Flag Officer, before the inferior Flag Officer ſhall arrive within the limits of the ſtation, or ſhall actually receive ſome order directly from him, or be acting in execution of ſome order iſſued by him. *And ſuch inferior Flag Officer ſhall be entitled to his proportion of all captures made by the ſquadron which he is ſent to reinforce, from the time he ſhall arrive within the limits of the command of ſuch ſuperior Flag Officer.*

Chief Flag Officer quitting a ſtation.

Sixthly, That a chief Flag Officer quitting a ſtation either to return home, or to aſſume another command, or otherwiſe, except

except upon ſome particular urgent ſervice, with the intention of returning to the ſtation as ſoon as ſuch ſervice is performed, ſhall have no ſhare of prizes taken by the ſhips or veſſels left behind, after he ſhall have ſurrendered the command to another Flag Officer appointed by the Admiralty to be Commander in Chief of ſuch ſtation; or after he ſhall have paſſed the limits of the ſtation, *in the event of his leaving the command without being ſuperſeded.*

Inferior Flag Officer quitting a ſtation.

Seventhly, That an inferior Flag Officer quitting a ſtation, except when detached by orders from his Commander in Chief out of the limits thereof, upon a ſpecial ſervice, with orders to return to ſuch ſtation as ſoon as ſuch ſervice is performed, ſhall have no ſhare in prizes taken by the ſhips and veſſels remaining on the ſtation, after he ſhall have paſſed the limits thereof; and in like manner the Flag Officers remaining on the ſtation ſhall have no ſhare of the prizes taken by ſuch inferior Flag Officer, or by the ſhips and veſſels under his immediate command, after he ſhall have quitted the limits of the ſtation, except when detached as aforeſaid.

Joint capture, under command of Flags belonging to ſeparate ſtations.

Eighthly, That when veſſels under the command of a Flag, which belong to ſeparate ſtations, ſhall happen to be joint captors, the captain of each ſhip ſhall pay one third of the ſhare, to which he is entitled, to the Flag Officers of the ſtation to which he belongs; but the captains of veſſels under Admiralty orders, being joint captors with other veſſels under a Flag, ſhall retain the whole of their ſhare.

Flag Officer at the Out Ports.

Ninthly, That if a Flag Officer is ſent to command in the out ports of this Kingdom, he ſhall have no ſhare of the prizes taken by ſhips or veſſels which have ſailed, or ſhall ſail from that port by order from the Admiralty.

Diſtribution between two or more Flag Officers.

Tenthly, That when more Flag Officers than one ſerve together, *the one third part of the two eighth parts of the prizes taken* by any ſhips or veſſels of the fleet or ſquadron, ſhall be divided in the following proportions; *videlicet*, If there be but two Flag Officers, the chief ſhall have two third parts of the ſaid third of two eighths, and the other ſhall have the remaining third part: But if the number of Flag Officers be more than two, the chief ſhall have only one half, and the other half ſhall be equally divided among the junior Flag Officers.

As Flag Officers, Commodores with Captains under them.

Eleventhly, That commodores with captains under them, ſhall be eſteemed as Flag Officers with reſpect to the one third of the two eighth parts of prizes taken, whether commanding in chief or ſerving under command.

Firſt Captains to Commanders in Chief.

Twelfthly, That the firſt captain to the Admiral and Commander in Chief of our fleet, and alſo the firſt captain to our Flag

Flag Officer appointed or hereafter to be appointed to command a fleet or ſquadron of ten ſhips of the line of battle, or upwards, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a Flag Officer, and ſhall be entitled to a part or ſhare of prizes as the junior Flag Officer of ſuch fleet or ſquadron.

4th July 1808.

Ceſſation of hoſtilities with Spain.

His Majeſty having taken into His conſideration the glorious exertions of the *Spaniſh* nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and uſurpation of *France*, and the aſſurances which His Majeſty has received from ſeveral of the provinces of *Spain* of their friendly diſpoſition towards this kingdom; His Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered:—

Firſt.—That all hoſtilities againſt *Spain* on the part of His Majeſty ſhall immediately ceaſe.

Secondly.—That the blockade of all the ports of *Spain*, except ſuch as may be ſtill in the poſſeſſion, or under controul of *France*, ſhall be forthwith raiſed.

Thirdly.—That all ſhips and veſſels belonging to *Spain*, ſhall have free admiſſion into the ports of His Majeſty's dominions, as before the preſent hoſtilities.

Fourthly.—That all ſhips and veſſels belonging to *Spain*, which ſhall be met at ſea by His Majeſty's ſhips and cruizers, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner as the ſhips of ſtates in amity with His Majeſty, and ſhall be ſuffered to carry on any trade, now conſidered by His Majeſty to be lawfully carried on by neutral ſhips.

Fifthly.—That all veſſels and goods belonging to perſons reſiding in the *Spaniſh* colonies, which ſhall be detained by any of His Majeſty's cruizers after the date hereof, ſhall be brought into port, and ſhall be carefully preſerved in ſafe cuſtody to await His Majeſty's further pleaſure, until it ſhall be known whether the ſaid colonies, or any of them, in which the owners of ſuch ſhips and goods reſide, ſhall have made common cauſe with *Spain* againſt the power of *France*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take ſuch Meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

WHEREAS

Instruction, 27th July 1808.

Respecting the granting of licences, by the Secretaries of State.

WHEREAS we have been pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to order and direct, That all licences which, by virtue of any acts of parliament or otherwise, We may lawfully grant under Our sign manual, touching, concerning, or in any manner relating to trade, commerce, or navigation, shall and may hereafter, and until further Order, be granted by either of Our Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of any Order in Council specially authorizing the grant of such licences; and that all licences so granted, and having a duplicate of such Order in Council annexed thereto, *shall be as valid, and have as full* force and effect, as if such licences had been granted under Our sign manual. Now, We do hereby instruct the Commanders of Our ships of war and privateers, and the Judge of Our High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of Our Courts of Vice Admiralty, to shew the same respect and obedience to licences granted by either of Our Principal Secretaries of State, in manner aforesaid, as they are by law bound to shew to licences granted under Our sign manual.

By His Majesty's Command,
HAWKESBURY.

Order in Council 21st Sept. 1808.

Restitution of Portuguese property detained under former orders.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, by His Orders in Council, of the 6th of *January* and 4th of *May* last, to direct certain measures to be taken for the care and custody of *Portuguese* property belonging to persons residing in *Portugal*, or elsewhere, under the controul of *France*, which had been detained by *British* cruizers, and to subject such property to the future disposition of the Prince Regent of *Portugal*, in consideration of the owners not being entitled to the possession of it while they remained under the controul of the enemy:

And whereas the deliverance of *Portugal* from such controul has since been effected, and the inhabitants of that country are again become duly qualified to receive the restitution of their property; His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all *Portuguese* property shall be forthwith restored to the respective owners thereof, or their lawful agents; and the persons appointed by virtue of the Order in Council of the 6th of *January* last, for the care and management of the *Portuguese* property, are hereby ordered to restore the same accordingly; such property nevertheless being subject to the payment of the legal charges thereon, and

of the expences juſtly incurred in reſpect thereto; and all queſtions reſpecting the ownerſhip of ſuch property, where any doubt ſhall be entertained by the perſons aforeſaid, with reſpect to the ſame, and the charges and expences thereon, ſhall be decided upon ſummarily by the High Court of Admiralty, or the Court of Vice Admiralty, in which ſuch property may have been brought to adjudication. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order, 14th Nov. 1808.

Trade from Sicily, &c.

WHEREAS Mr. *Fawkener* hath represented to Us, by his letter to Our Secretary of the seventh instant, That in consequence of a memorial from the merchants of *Leeds*, complaining of the interruption by *British* cruisers of the trade between the island of *Sicily* and the coast of *Calabria*, the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council had thought it expedient to recommend to Mr. Secretary *Canning* to receive His Majesty's pleasure for giving authority to His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His *Sicilian* Majesty, to grant licences under his hand and seal, but in His Majesty's name, for protecting neutral vessels, and vessels under any flag except the *French*, trading between the island of *Sicily*, the coast of *Calabria*, and the ports of the *Morea*; and also between the island of *Sicily* and the ports of the kingdom of *Naples*. We signify the same for your information, and do hereby require and direct you to cause strict injunction to be given to all persons who have already taken out, or shall hereafter take out letters of marque from the High Court of Admiralty, not to molest vessels trading as above mentioned, under licence so granted by His Majesty's Minister in *Sicily*. Given under our hands the fourteenth day of *November* 1808.

C. BICKERTON.
PALMERSTON.
Wm DOMETT.

To the Right Honourable Sir *William Scott*,
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Order, 7th Dec. 1808.

For special proceedings against a Turkish frigate, &c.

WHEREAS hostilities having taken place between His Majesty and the Sublime Porte, His Majesty was pleased by his Order in Council of the 16th of *May* 1807, to direct the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war to detain and bring into port all ships and vessels bearing the flag of the *Ottoman* Empire:

And whereas it has been represented to His Majesty, that in the month of *July* in the present year 1808, an action took place in the *Mediterranean* between His Majesty's ship of war *Seahorse*, commanded by Captain *John Stewart*, and the *Turkish* ship of war *Badere Jaffer*, commanded by Captain *Kanderle Kichne Alli*; in which action,

after a most desperate and good conflict, the said *Turkish* ship was captured through the superior gallantry, discipline, and spirit of the Commander, Officers, and Crew of His Majesty's said Ship:

And whereas no commission has yet issued authorizing generally His Majesty's Court of Admiralty to adjudge and condemn the ships and goods belonging to the *Ottoman* Empire:—

His Majesty, taking the premises into His Royal consideration, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and direct, and it is hereby ordered and directed, That the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty shall take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon the said *Turkish* ship of war *Badere Jaffer*, and shall hear and determine the same according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations; and upon due proof that the said ship was a ship of war belonging to and bearing the flag of the *Ottoman* Empire, shall adjudge and condemn the same as good and lawful prize to His Majesty.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order and direct that the said Prize, after final adjudication thereof, shall be sold by the agents of the said captors, and the proceeds thereof shall be distributed amongst the Commander, Officers, and Crew of His Majesty's said ship *Seahorse*, as a reward of their distinguished gallantry in the capture of the said prize; such proceeds to be divided and distributed in the shares and proportions directed by His Majesty's general proclamation for the distribution of prizes, and subject to the provisions of the prize act, passed in the 45th year of His Majesty's reign.

W. FAWKENER.

Order, 14th Dec. 1808.

As to state of such parts of St. Domingo as are not in the actual possession of France.

His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, That those ports and places in the island of *St. Domingo* which are not in the actual possession of *France*, and from which the *British* flag is not excluded, shall be considered as not being in a state of hostility with His Majesty, and that His Majesty's subjects and others are at liberty freely to trade thereat, in the same manner as they may trade at neutral ports and places.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any question now depending in His Majesty's tribunals respecting the character of the said

said ports and places; but such question shall be decided in the same manner as if this Order and Declaration had not issued.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of His Majesty's Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take notice of His Majesty's pleasure hereby signified, and govern themselves accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification, 8th Mar. 1809.

Blockade, Mauritius and Bourbon.

THE Right Honourable *George Canning*, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the Ministers of Neutral Powers resident at this Court, that His Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the isles of *Mauritius* and *Bourbon*; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Order, 15th Mar. 1809.

Trade from Malta, &c.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to encourage the trade from *Malta* to countries under the restrictions contained in His Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 11th day of *November* 1807; His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, That licences be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person having the chief civil command in *Malta*, but in His Majesty's name, to such person or persons as the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person having the chief civil command, shall think fit, allowing such person or persons to export from *Malta* direct to any port or ports within the Streights of *Gibraltar*, any articles of the produce or manufacture of His Majesty's dominions, and any articles which shall have been imported into *Malta* from this kingdom, or from any port or place within the Streights of *Gibraltar* (not being naval or military stores) in any vessel belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, *or in any vessel belonging to any country not at war with His Majesty*, or in any vessel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to any country within the said Streights; and also to import in any such vessel or vessels as aforesaid, from

any port within the Streights of *Gibraltar* to *Malta* aforesaid, the port and destination being specified in such licence, any articles whatsoever and to whomsoever the same may appear to belong, such articles to be specified in the bill of lading of such vessel, subject hower to such further regulations and restrictions, with respect to all or any of such articles so to be exported or imported as to the said Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other person having the chief civil command at *Malta* aforesaid, for the time being respectively, shall from time to time seem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, That in every such licence shall be inserted the names and residence of the person or persons to whom it shall be granted, the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported, the name and description of the vessel and of the master thereof, and the port or ports to which the vessel shall be allowed to go; and that no licence so to be granted shall continue in force for longer time than four months from its date, nor for more than one voyage; nor shall any such licence be granted, or acknowledged to be valid if granted, to permit the clearance of any vessel to any port which shall be actually blockaded by any naval force of His Majesty or His allies.

And it is further ordered, That the Commanders of His Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, shall suffer every such vessel, sailing conformably to the permission given by this order, and having any such licence as aforesaid, to pass and repass direct between *Malta* and such port or ports, within the Streights of *Gibraltar*, as shall be specified in the licence, in such manner, and under such terms, regulations, and restrictions, as shall be expressed therein.

And it is further ordered, That in case any vessel so sailing as aforesaid, for which any such licence as aforesaid shall have been granted, and which shall be proceeding direct upon her said voyage, shall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, such vessel with her cargo shall be forthwith released by the Court of Admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and restrictions of the said licence; the proof of such conformity to be upon the person or persons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or using such licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and

and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Order, 26th Apr. 1809. Modification of blockade of 11th Nov. 1807.

WHEREAS His Majesty by His Order in Council of the 11th *November* 1807, was pleased, for the reasons assigned therein, to order, that "all the ports and places of *France* and her allies, or of any other country at war with His Majesty, and all other ports or places in *Europe* from which, although not at war with His Majesty, the *British* flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to His Majesty's enemies, should from thenceforth be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies:" And whereas His Majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or in amity with His Majesty, to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable from carrying into effect His Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of His enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications expressed in the said Order of the 11th *November*, and in certain subsequent Orders of the 25th of *November*, declaratory of the aforesaid Order of the 11th of *November* and of the 18th of *December* 1807, and the 30th of *March* 1808:

And whereas in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned Order, affecting the relation between *Great Britain* and the territories of other powers, it is expedient that sundry parts and provisions of the said Orders should be altered or revoked:—

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to revoke and annul the said several Orders, except as herein-after expressed; and so much of the said several Orders, except as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly.

And His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all the ports and places as far north as the river *Ems* inclusively, under the government styling itself the Kingdom of *Holland*, and all ports and places under the government of *France*, together with the colonies, plantations, and set-

tlements in the possession of those governments respectively; and all ports and places in the northern parts of *Italy*, to be reckoned from the ports of *Orbitello* and *Pesaro* inclusively, shall continue and be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded by His Majesty's naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from and to the said countries or colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandize on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors.

And His Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this Order shall have effect from the day of the date thereof, with respect to any ship together with its cargo which may be captured subsequent to such day, on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this Order, although such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unlawful, and prohibited under the said former Orders; and such ships upon being brought in shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured in any voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the Orders above mentioned, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this Order, His Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships and their cargoes shall not be liable to condemnation, unless they shall have received actual notice of the present Order before such capture; or, in default of such notice, until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this Order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the Orders of the 25th of *November* 1807 and the 18th of *May* 1808, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Instructions, 3d May 1809.

Revoking former Instructions, &c.

WHEREAS certain Instructions have been at different times issued by Us, protecting from capture *British* manufactures to whomsoever belonging; and also goods going between the ports of Our United Kingdom, and the ports of

of Our Enemies; Our will and pleasure is, that the Instructions so issued by Us of the 29th of *June* 1805, of the 18th of *November* 1807, and of the 25th of *November* 1807, as explained and extended by Instructions of the 24th of *February* 1808, shall be henceforth repealed (*a*), and shall so stand repealed, with respect to trade to and from all ports and places, from the several times when Our Order in Council of the 26th of *April* last shall be in force at such places respectively, according to the provisions for actual or constructive notice contained in Our said Order. 29th June 1805, 18th and 25th Nov. 1807, &c.

And Our will and pleasure is, That the Instructions of the 4th of *February* 1807 shall continue in force; save and except as to ships and goods coming from or going to ports or places under actual blockade, or ports or places declared to be subject to the restrictions of Our said Order of the 26th of *April* last.

By His Majesty's command,
LIVERPOOL.

WHEREAS it has been represented to His Majesty, that divers quantities of silk have been laden in divers vessels in ports in *Holland*, for importation into ports of *Great Britain*, which vessels and their cargoes may be liable to capture as belonging to His Majesty's enemies; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That no vessel which has sailed from any port of *Holland*, or shall sail from any such port, on or before the 19th day of *May* instant, having on board any silk, and destined to any port of *Great Britain*, shall be liable to capture and condemnation in the prosecution of such voyage, *although such vessel*, and the cargo on board the same, may belong to His Majesty's enemies; but all such vessels, if detained and brought in for legal adjudication, shall, with their cargoes, be forthwith released by the Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty in which proceedings shall be commenced.

Order, 10th May 1809.

As to silk from Holland, although in an enemy's ship.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

(*a*) The blockade of the *Eyder* was directed to be discontinued by general orders from the Admiralty, on the 13th of *July* 1809.

Eyder blockade discontinued, 13th July 1809.

Instructions, Admiralty, 22d May 1809.

Letters of Marque against Ottoman vessels revoked.

His Majesty having been pleased, by His Order in Council dated the 10th instant, in consideration of a Treaty of Amity having been concluded between His Majesty and the Sublime Porte, to direct, that the Order made by His Majesty in Council, bearing date the 13th of *May* 1807, directing the Commanders of His ships of war and privateers, to detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the Grand Seignior, or bearing the flag of the *Ottoman* Empire, be thenceforth revoked and discharged: We signify the same for your information, and do hereby require and direct you to give strict injunctions to all persons who have been or shall be, furnished with Letters of Marque from the High Court of Admiralty, to pay the strictest regard and attention to His Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 10th instant, accordingly.

Given under our hands the 22d *May* 1809.

(Signed) R. BICKERTON,
JAS. BULLER.
R. MOORSOM.

To the Right Honourable Sir *William Scott*,
Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Order, 17th May 1809.

Explanatory of blockade 26th Apr. 1809. Eastern and Western Ems included.

Whereas by an Order in Council, bearing date the 26th *April* 1809, His Majesty was pleased to direct, that the blockade imposed by that Order should extend to all ports and places as far north as the river *Ems* inclusively; His Majesty, more distinctly to ascertain the places to be taken as included within the limits of the said blockade, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said blockade shall be construed to extend so as to comprehend the Eastern as well as the Western *Ems*; and to prevent all vessels from sailing into or out of that river by any channel to the westward of the Island of *Juyst*: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Order, 24th May 1809.

Directory as to Order of 26th April, as affecting American ships under special circumstances.

WHEREAS His Majesty was pleased, by His Order in Council of the 26th of *April* last, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately styled the Kingdom of *Holland*, to be subject to the restrictions incident to a strict and rigorous blockade, as continued from His Majesty's former Order of the 11th of *November* 1807: And whereas advices have been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in *America*, with the Government of the United States, whereby it is understood that His Majesty's Orders in Council of the 7th of *January* and of the 11th of *November* 1807, shall be withdrawn so far as respects the United States, on the 10th of *June* next:

And whereas, although the said Provisional Agreement is not such as was authorized by His Majesty's Instructions, or such as His Majesty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons being citizens of the said United States may be led, by a reliance on the said Provisional Agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of *Holland*, contrary to and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the said Orders of the 7th of *January* and of the 11th of *November* 1807, as altered by the Order of the 26th of *April* last; His Majesty, in order to prevent any inconveniencies that may ensue from the circumstance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders shall be suspended, so far as it is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, so sailing under the faith of the said Provisional Agreement, *videlicet*, that after the 9th day of *June* next, no vessel of the United States which shall have cleared out between the 10th of *April* last and the 20th of *July* ensuing, for any of the ports of *Holland* aforesaid, from any port of the United States, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of His Majesty's ships or privateers.

And it is further ordered, That no vessels of the United States, which shall have cleared out from any port of *America* previous to the 20th of *July* next, for any other permitted port, and shall during her voyage have changed her destination, in consequence of information of the said Provisional Agreement, and shall be proceeding to any of the ports of *Holland* aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted by the Commanders of any of His Majesty's ships or privateers, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and shall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of *Holland* aforesaid, and

and shall notwithstanding such warning be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, That after the said 9th day of *June* next, no vessel of the said United States, which shall have cleared out for or be destined to any of the ports of *Holland*, from any other port or place not subject to the restrictions of the said Order of the 26th of *April* last, after notice of such Provisional Agreement as aforesaid, shall be molested or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of His Majesty's ships or privateers; provided such vessel shall have so cleared out, previous to actual notice of this Order at such place of clearance; or, in default of proof of actual notice, previous to the like periods of time after the date of this Order, as are fixed for constructive notice of His Majesty's Order of the 11th of *November* 1807, by the Orders of the 25th of *November* 1807, and of the 18th of *May* 1808, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and warned by any of His Majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to any port of *Holland*, and shall, notwithstanding such warning, attempt to proceed to any such port.

And His Majesty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders of the 7th of *January* and 11th of *November* 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of *April* last, shall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of vessels of the said United States, which shall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the restriction of blockade, from any port of *Holland*, between the 9th day of *June* and the 1st day of *July* next.

Provided always, That nothing that is contained in the present Order shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessels or their cargoes that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid Orders of the 7th of *January* and the 11th of *November* 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of *April* last.

Provided also, That nothing in this Order contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to protect any vessel which shall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of His Majesty's ships of war.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges

Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Order, 31st May 1809.

Explanatory of Order 24th May 1809.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by His Order in Council of the 24th day of *May* instant, was pleased to order, that the Orders of His Majesty in Council of the 7th of *January* and 11th of *November* 1807, should be suspended so far as was necessary for protection of vessels of the United States of *America*, sailing for or from the ports of *Holland* for a limited time, and under certain circumstances; His Majesty, more distinctly to ascertain the southern boundary of the countries to be taken as comprized under the description of *Holland* in such Order, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said Order shall not be construed to extend to or comprehend the island of *Walcheren*, which is in the possession of *France*, or any port or place south of the said island. But nevertheless no vessel of the said United States which shall have been destined to the Island of *Walcheren*, or to any port or place on the north bank of the river *Schelde*, shall be liable to capture under this Order, unless such vessel shall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and warned by any of His Majesty's ships or privateers not to proceed to the said Island of *Walcheren*, or to any port or place in the river *Schelde*.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Order, 31st May 1809.

As to the trade at Heligoland.

WHEREAS the Island of *Heligoland* surrendered to His Majesty's Forces, and is now in His Majesty's possession; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the trade to and from *Heligoland* shall be confined to *British* ships, navigated according to law, except in cases where His Majesty may be pleased by His special licence otherwise to permit.

And,

And, for the more effectually preventing any foreign vessel carrying on any trade to or from the said island, contrary to His Majesty's will and pleasure, as by this Order expressed; His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That no foreign vessel, except as before excepted, shall enter into the port, harbour, or road lying between the Island of *Heligoland* and *Sandy* Island, and the shoals of the said islands respectively, and commonly called or known by the names of the North Haven and the South Haven, under any pretence whatever; and that no goods, wares, or merchandize whatsoever, shall be in any manner put on shore in any part of the said Island of *Heligoland*, from any such foreign vessel, or carried from the shore of such island to any such foreign vessel, or in any manner transhipped from any such foreign vessel into any vessel lying in the said harbour, port, or road, or from any vessel lying in the said harbour, port, or road, into any such foreign vessel.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

Order, 12th July 1809.

As to trade at Heligoland.

WHEREAS His Majesty was, by his Order in Council of the 31st of *May* 1809, pleased to direct, That no foreign vessel, except as therein excepted, should enter into the port, harbour, or road lying between the Island of *Heligoland* and *Sandy Island*, and the shoals of the said islands respectively, and commonly called or known by the names of the North Haven and the South Haven, under any pretence whatever; His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to revoke so much of the said Order as respects ships entering into the port of the said island or places thereof, in ballast; and to direct that henceforth merchant vessels, under any flag except the *French*, coming in ballast, shall be allowed to enter therein without His Majesty's licence: And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Instructions, 14th Sept. 1809.

Trade with ports and places between the Swyn and Maese.

OUR will and pleasure is, That vessels under any flag except the *French*, which shall be proceeding from or bound to any port or place between the rivers *Swyn* and *Maese*, both inclusive, under a licence from the Commander in Chief of Our Forces in the island of *Walcheren*, shall not be molested or interrupted, but shall be allowed to proceed on their said voyage, according to the tenor of the said licence. And Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, that the Commanders of Our ships of war and privateers, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, do act in due conformity to and in execution of these Our Instructions.

G. R.

Instructions, 27th Sept. 1809.

Extending licences to Walcheren.

WHEREAS licences have been granted, pursuant to the Order of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, empowering certain persons to export goods and merchandizes therein enumerated, from ports of the United Kingdom to any port of *Holland* north of the Island of *Walcheren* and west of the Island of *Juist*, under certain provisions, and with the condition that the said licences should remain in force for the exportation of the said goods, until the twenty-ninth of this instant *September*; which period has since been extended, in certain cases, to the third day of *October*, on special grounds stated to render such extension proper:

And whereas it has been represented to Us, that causes may arise, which may prevent divers vessels, sailing under the protection of the said licences, from clearing out from the ports of shipment in such time as may enable them to complete their said voyage, on or before the said third day of *October:* We are thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to order, and do hereby order, That all ships which shall sail under the licences above mentioned, and which shall have cleared out from any Custom House in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* on or before the third day of *October*, shall be permitted to proceed conformably to the terms of their licence, and shall not be molested or interrupted in their voyage, by reason only that the time allowed for exportation may have expired, previous to their arrival at the ports of destination described in the said licence.

And Our will and pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, That the Commanders of Our ships of war and privateers, and

and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, do act in due conformity to and in execution of these Our Instructions.

By His Majesty's command,

LIVERPOOL.

NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Instructions, 6th Dec. 1809.

As to trade between the ports of Sweden and Norway.

OUR will and pleaſure is, That *Swediſh* veſſels proceeding from any port of *Sweden*, laden with corn, direct to any port of *Norway*, be allowed to paſs without moleſtation. And that they be allowed alſo to return from any port of *Norway* to any *Swediſh* port, without the *Baltic*, laden with any goods, naval and military ſtores excepted.

By His Majeſty's command,

R. RYDER.

Order, 31ſt Jan. 1810.

For extending the terms of licences granted to veſſels under the Auſtrian flag, trading between the ports of the United Kingdom and the Mediterranean, and detained at Malta under embargo.

WHEREAS certain veſſels under the imperial *Auſtrian* flag have been detained at *Malta* in conſequence of an embargo, although furniſhed with His Majeſty's licence permitting them to trade between the ports of the United Kingdom and ports of the *Mediterranean*: And whereas the terms for which ſuch licences were granted may, in conſequence of ſuch detention, have expired, or may be ſo near expiring as not to allow ſufficient time for ſuch veſſels to complete their reſpective voyages; His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the governor, lieutenant-governor, or other perſon having the chief civil command in *Malta*, do and ſhall, in His Majeſty's name, extend the term of each of ſuch licences, either by endorſement on the original licences reſpectively, or in any other form that may appear to be moſt adviſeable, for a time equal to the time which ſhall appear to have been loſt by the detention of the veſſel deſcribed in each of ſuch licences reſpectively, in conſequence of the embargo above mentioned: Provided however, that ſuch extenſion of time ſhall be granted only to veſſels trading from or to the United Kingdom, which may require ſuch relief in conſequence of detention by ſuch embargo; and that ſuch extenſion of time ſhall in no caſe exceed the

time during which the veſſel detained ſhall have been detained by means or in conſequence of ſuch embargo. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

Order, 7th Feb. 1810.

The iſlands of Feroe and Iceland, and the ſettlements on the coaſt of Greenland, exempted from the operations of war.

WHEREAS it has been humbly repreſented to His Majeſty, That the iſlands of *Feroe* and *Iceland*, and alſo certain ſettlements on the coaſt of *Greenland*, parts of the dominions of *Denmark*, have, ſince the commencement of the war between *Great Britain* and *Denmark*, been deprived of all intercourſe with *Denmark*; and that the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands and ſettlements are, in conſequence of the want of their accuſtomed ſupplies, reduced to extreme miſery, being without many of the neceſſaries, and moſt of the conveniences of life.

His Majeſty, being moved by compaſſion for the ſufferings of theſe defenceleſs people, has, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, thought fit to declare His royal will and pleaſure, and it is hereby declared and ordered, That the ſaid iſlands of *Feroe* and *Iceland*, and the ſettlements on the coaſt of *Greenland*, and the inhabitants thereof, and the property therein, ſhall be exempted from the attack and hoſtility of His Majeſty's forces and ſubjects; and that the ſhips belonging to inhabitants of ſuch iſlands and ſettlements, and all goods being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the ſaid iſlands and ſettlements, on board the ſhips belonging to ſuch inhabitants, engaged in a direct trade between ſuch iſlands and ſettlements reſpectively, and the ports of *London* or *Leith*, ſhall not be liable to ſeizure and confiſcation as prize.

Ships, together with their cargoes, belonging to the inhabitants, and trading to or from the ports of London or Leith, to be protected.

The inhabitants not to be conſidered as alien enemies when in this country.

His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, with the advice aforeſaid, That the people of all the ſaid iſlands and ſettlements be conſidered, when reſident in His Majeſty's dominions, as ſtranger friends, under the ſafeguard of His Majeſty's royal peace, and entitled to the protection of the laws of the realm, and in no caſe treated as alien enemies.

His

His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, with the advice aforeſaid, That the ſhips of the United Kingdom navigated according to law, be permitted to repair to the ſaid iſlands and ſettlements, and to trade with the inhabitants thereof. British ſhips permitted to trade.

And His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, with the advice aforeſaid, That all His Majeſty's cruizers, and all other His ſubjects, be inhibited from committing any acts of depredation or violence againſt the perſons, ſhips, and goods of any of the inhabitants of the ſaid iſlands and ſettlements, and againſt any property in the ſaid iſlands and ſettlements reſpectively.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Foreign Office, 20th Feb. Notification, 20th Feb. 1810.

THE Marquis of *Wellesley*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſident at this Court, That His Majeſty has judged it expedient to direct that the neceſſary meaſures ſhould be taken for the blockade of the coaſt and ports of *Spain*, from *Gijon* to the *French* territory; and that the ſame will be maintained and enforced in the ſtricteſt manner, according to the uſages of war acknowledged and allowed in ſimilar caſes. Blockade of the coaſt and ports of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory.

WHEREAS licences have been granted purſuant to the Order of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, empowering certain perſons to import grain, meal, flour, and burr ſtones, from ports of *France* and *Holland* to ports of the United Kingdom; Order, 21ſt Feb. 1810.

And whereas it has been repreſented that cauſes may have ariſen, or may ariſe, which may have prevented, or may prevent, divers veſſels ſailing under the protection of the ſaid licences, from clearing out from the ports of ſhipment in ſuch time as to be enabled to complete their voyage within the term allowed by the ſaid licences reſpectively: Corn licences—time extended for certain places.

His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all ſuch licences as aforeſaid (notwithſtanding the ſame may have actually expired), which ſhall not have been uſed for the importation of any ſuch cargo into this kingdom, ſhall receive the further extenſion of time herein-after ſpecified; that is to ſay, licences to import the above mentioned articles from ports between *Breſt* and *Bourdeaux*, the further term of five weeks; between *Boulogne* and *Conquet*, four weeks; between *Sluys* and *Calais*, four weeks; and from *Holland*, north of the Iſland of *Walcheren*, or weſt of the Iſland of *Juiſt*, four weeks.

And it is hereby further ordered, with the advice aforeſaid, That any veſſel coming with the articles aforeſaid, and no other, to any port of the United Kingdom, under the protection of any ſuch licence heretofore granted, which ſhall be detained and proceeded againſt for legal adjudication, ſhall be immediately liberated, together with the cargo, upon bail being given to anſwer adjudication.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order, 2d May 1810.

Reſtriction as to fiſhing veſſels clearing out from ports from which the Britiſh flag is excluded.

HIS Majeſty is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all veſſels which ſhall have cleared out from any port ſo far under the controul of *France* or her allies, as that *Britiſh* veſſels may not freely trade thereat, and which are employed in the whale fiſhery, or other fiſhery of any deſcription, ſave as herein-after excepted, and are returning or deſtined to return either to the port from whence they cleared, or to any other port or place at which the *Britiſh* flag may not freely trade, ſhall be captured and condemned, together with their ſtores and cargoes, as prize to the captors.

Veſſels carrying freſh fiſh to market excepted *ſub modo*.

But His Majeſty is pleaſed to except from this Order veſſels employed in catching and conveying fiſh freſh to market, ſuch veſſels not being fitted or provided for the curing of fiſh.

Veſſels ſailing previous to notice of this

And it is further ordered, That all veſſels ſubject to the proviſions of the Order as aforeſaid, which ſhall have ſailed

on

on their preſent voyage previous to notice of this Order, or reaſonable time for notice thereof, ſhall be permitted to return to their own port, without moleſtation on account of any thing contained in this Order; provided they ſhall not have continued on their fiſhery as aforeſaid more than twenty days (which are hereby allowed to ſuch veſſels) after due warning of this Order received at ſea. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

order, not to continue on their fiſhing more than 20 days after *due warning* received at ſea.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

WHEREAS licences have been granted purſuant to the Order of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, permitting the importation of cargoes conſiſting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr ſtones, from ports of *France* and *Holland* to ports of the United Kingdom;

Order, 2d May 1810.

Corn licences—terms of; further extended for ports of France and Holland.

And whereas by Order of Council of the 21ſt *February* laſt, the ſaid licences were further extended for certain periods therein expreſſed:

And whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, that it would be expedient ſtill further to extend the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences as ſhall not have been uſed for the importation of any ſuch cargo into this kingdom:

His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences granted for the importation of cargoes conſiſting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr ſtones, as ſhall not have been uſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be renewed and extended till the tenth day of *June* next, notwithſtanding the ſame ſhall have actually expired. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification, 20th May 1810.

Blockade of Elſineur.

Foreign Office, 20th *May* 1810.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the moſt Noble the Marquis *Welleſley*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of friendly and neutral powers reſiding at this Court, That the neceſſary meaſures have been taken by His Majeſty's command for the blockade of the port of *Elſineur*; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations, and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

Inſtruction, 20th June 1810.

Sweden—coaſting trade permitted to Swediſh veſſels.

OUR will and pleaſure is, that *Swediſh* veſſels employed in the coaſting trade from one port of *Sweden* to another port of *Sweden*, ſhall not be moleſted or detained under the Order of the 7th of *January* 1807, till further Orders: But this Inſtruction ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to veſſels trading between the ports of *Sweden* and *Swediſh Pomerania*.

By His Majeſty's command,
(Signed) R. RYDER.

Order, 27th June 1810.

Corn licences for France and Holland—time further extended.

WHEREAS licences have been granted purſuant to the Order of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, permitting the importation of cargoes conſiſting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr ſtones, from ports of *France* and *Holland* to ports of the United Kingdom:

And whereas by Order of Council of the 2d of *May* laſt, the ſaid licences were further extended for certain periods therein expreſſed:

And whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty that it would be expedient ſtill further to extend the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences as ſhall not have been uſed for the importation of any ſuch cargo into this kingdom:

His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences granted for the importation of cargoes conſiſting only of grain, meal, flour, and burr ſtones, as ſhall not have been uſed as aforeſaid,

ſaid, ſhall be renewed and extended till the 10th day of *Auguſt* next, notwithſtanding the ſame ſhall have actually expired. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Order, 18th July 1810.

Licences for the Baltic and the White Sea—time extended.

WHEREAS licences have been granted purſuant to the Orders of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, permitting the importation of cargoes conſiſting of ſuch articles as are allowed by law to be imported (with certain exceptions ſtated in the ſaid licences) from ports ſituated within the *Baltic*; and from *Archangel* and other ports ſituated in the *White Sea*, which licences will expire on the 29th of *September* next: And whereas it has been repreſented to His Majeſty, that it would be expedient to extend the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences as ſhall not have been uſed for the importation of any ſuch cargo into this kingdom: His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is thereupon pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences granted for the importation of cargoes conſiſting of articles permitted by law to be imported (with the exceptions ſtated in ſuch licences) as ſhall not have been uſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be renewed and extended till the 1ſt day of *January* 1811, notwithſtanding the ſame ſhall have actually expired. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

Notification, 18th Aug. 1810.

Canal of Corfu blockade.

Foreign Office, *Auguſt* 15th, 1810.

THE King has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the moſt Noble the Marquis *Welleſley*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters

of Friendly and Neutral Powers reſiding at this Court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by His Majeſty's command, for the blockade of the Canal of *Corfu*; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the laws of nations, and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different Neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Additional Order. 14th May 1810.

Relaxation of the blockade of the coaſt and ports of Spain, from Gijon to the French territory.

WHEREAS the Marquis *Welleſley*, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, hath in his letter of the 12th inſtant ſignified to us the King's pleaſure, That we do give the neceſſary orders to the officers employed in the blockade of the coaſt and ports of *Spain*, from *Gijon* to the *French* territory, that they permit, notwithſtanding the ſaid blockade, *Spaniſh* or neutral veſſels, *laden with cargoes the produce of Spain* only, to ſail from any port included in the limits of the ſaid blockade, ſubject nevertheleſs (as to the *ports with which they trade*), to the reſtrictions of His Majeſty's Orders in Council of the 26th of *April* 1809, and of the 7th *January* 1807: We do, in purſuance of His Majeſty's pleaſure ſignified to us as above mentioned, hereby require and direct your Lordſhip to give the neceſſary orders to the reſpective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels under your command accordingly.

(Signed) J. BULLER.
W. DOMETT.
R. MOORSOM.

To Admiral the Right Honourable Lord *Gambier*,
&c. &c. &c.

13th April 1811.

Inſtruction revoking former inſtruction of the 4th February 1807.

OUR will and pleaſure is, That His Majeſty's inſtruction of the 4th of *February*, 1807, whereby the importation of cargoes, conſiſting of the articles therein enumerated, coming to any port of the United Kingdom (provided they ſhould not be coming from any port in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade), was allowed, ſhall be henceforth revoked and diſcharged.

By the command of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty.

(Signed) R. RYDER.

22d June 1811.

Order, for the reſtitution of ſhips and goods belonging to the Hanſe Towns, under certain circumſtances.

IT is this day ordered, in Council, that ſhips and goods belonging to ſubjects or inhabitants of the *Hanſe Towns* which may have ſailed prior to the annexation of the ſaid towns to *France*, and may have been ſeized as prize, whilſt trading under the faith of and in conformity to His Majeſty's licence, or any Order in Council, made for the protection of trade, to or from the ports of this country, ſhall be reſtored, for the uſe and benefit of the proprietors thereof, notwithſtanding the annexation of the ſaid towns to *France*. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) W. FAWKENER.

31ſt Oct. 1811.

Order, for regulating the trade at the Cape of Good Hope.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the trade and commerce to and from the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the territories and dependencies thereof, which is at preſent carried on, not only by *Britiſh* ſhips and veſſels, but alſo by ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of any country or ſtate in amity with His Majeſty, ſhould from the day hereinafter mentioned, be carried on in *Britiſh* ſhips and veſſels only, and the permiſſion that has been granted by an Order of His Majeſty in Council of the 12th of *April* 1809, for foreign ſhips and veſſels to carry on the ſaid trade and commerce, ſhould ceaſe and determine; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That every thing in the ſaid Order contained which permits ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of any country or ſtate in amity with His Majeſty to enter into the ports of the ſaid ſettlement of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, and to carry on trade and traffic with the inhabitants of the ſaid ſettlement and of the territories and dependencies thereof, and to import and export to and from the ports of the ſaid ſettlement, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, any goods, wares, or merchandizes

dizes whatſoever, ſhall be and the ſame is hereby from and after the 12th day of *April* 1812 revoked and determined.

Provided however, that nothing in this Order contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend to prevent the entry into the ports of the ſaid ſettlement of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, of any ſhips or veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of any country or ſtate in amity with His Majeſty, which may reſort thither for repairs or refreſhment, in which caſe a part of the cargoes of ſuch ſhips and veſſels may be permitted to be diſpoſed of, for the purpoſe of defraying the expence of ſuch repairs and refreſhment, nor to prevent the entry into the ſaid ports of any veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of any country or ſtate in amity with His Majeſty laden with proviſions, and which ſhall be furniſhed with a licence from the governor of the *Cape of Good Hope*, permitting ſuch importation, which licence he is hereby empowered to grant; and the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

Foreign Office, 23d Dec. 1811.

23d Dec. 1811.

Blockade of Guadalquiver.

THE Marquis *Welleſley*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the miniſters of friendly powers reſident at this Court, that His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, has judged it expedient to direct that the neceſſary meaſures ſhould be taken to place the entrance of the River *Guadalquiver* ſo far under the reſtriction of blockade, that no veſſel ſhall be permitted to enter which ſhall have on board bread, flour, grain, or proviſions of any kind whatever, (excepting ſuch as may be fairly deemed ſea ſtores for the uſe of the crew), warlike or naval ſtores, or any article or articles intended to be or uſually converted into warlike or naval ſtores, and that all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations, and the reſpective treaties between His Majeſty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels laden as aforeſaid that may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

Foreign Office, 21ſt Jan. 1811.

21ſt Jan. 1812.

Notification of blockade of the iſlands of Corfu, Fano, and Paxo, and of Perga.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified by the Marquis *Wellesley*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the miniſters of friendly powers reſiding at this Court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by the command of His Royal Highneſs, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, for the blockade of the iſlands of *Corfu*, *Fano*, and *Paxo*; and of *Perga*, on the coaſt of *Albania*; and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

4th March 1812.

Order, permitting Britiſh merchants to reſide in Spain.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, That divers commercial houſes in *London*, and other parts of the United Kingdom, connected in trade with *Spain*, have been accuſtomed to have partners in their ſaid houſes reſident in *Spain*, and that it is become more neceſſary, in the preſent ſtate of that country, that ſuch partners ſhould continue to reſide there for the protection of the intereſts of their ſaid houſes, and for facilitating the commercial intercourſe between the two countries.

And whereas it may happen that places wherein ſuch perſons may be reſident may have fallen or may fall under the poſſeſſion and uſurpation of *France*, and that in conſequence thereof doubts may ariſe upon the national character of the ſaid perſons, to the prejudice of them and of their partners and houſes of trade in any part of the United Kingdom.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to declare, and it is hereby declared, That all perſons natives of *Spain*, being partners in any houſe of trade in any part of the United Kingdom, and reſident in *Spain* or in any iſland in *Europe* dependent thereon, for the purpoſe of tranſacting the buſineſs of their reſpective houſes, ſhall be conſidered as ſtranger friends, and ſhall in no caſe be treated as alien enemies; and that perſons being *Britiſh* ſubjects and reſident in *Spain*, or in any iſland in *Europe* dependent thereon, for the purpoſe of tranſacting the buſineſs of any houſe of trade in which they are partners in any part of the United Kingdom,

dom, shall be considered, and they are hereby declared to be, so resident as aforesaid, under His Majesty's licence, and without prejudice to their character of *British* subjects, or to any of the rights or privileges belonging thereto.

Provided, that the names of all persons claiming the benefit of this Order shall within six months from the date hereof, or from the time of their going henceforth to reside in *Spain*, or in any islands in *Europe* dependent thereon, be given in, together with the names of their respective houses of trade in the United Kingdom, and the usual place of their abode in *Spain*, or in any island as aforesaid dependent thereon, to the Clerk of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council:—and it is further ordered, That this Order shall be of no effect for the benefit or protection of any person that shall not duly comply with the said provision.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

21st April 1812.

Order, revoking conditionally the Orders of 7th January 1807, and 26th April 1809.

WHEREAS the government of *France* has, by an official report, communicated by its minister for foreign affairs to the conservative senate, on the 10th of *March* last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the *British* Empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of Neutral Nations, and has thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of *Berlin* and *Milan*, was from the first designed to enforce:

And whereas His Majesty has invariably professed his readiness to revoke the Orders in Council adopted thereupon, as soon as the said decrees of the enemy should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of Neutral Nations restored to its accustomed course:

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent (anxious to give the most decisive proof of His Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of His Majesty's Government) is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty,

and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, That if, at any time hereafter, the *Berlin* and *Milan* Decrees ſhall, by ſome authentic act of the *French* Government, publicly promulgated, be abſolutely and unconditionally repealed, then, and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the ſeventh day of *January* one thouſand eight hundred and ſeven, and the Order in Council of the twenty-ſixth day of *April* one thouſand eight hundred and nine, ſhall, without any further Order, be, and the ſame are hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and abſolutely revoked: And further, that the full benefit of this Order ſhall be extended to any ſhip or cargo captured ſubſequent to ſuch authentic act of repeal of the *French* Decrees, although antecedent to ſuch repeal ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall have commenced and ſhall be in the proſecution of a voyage which, under the ſaid Orders in Council, or one of them, would have ſubjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ſhip or cargo which ſhall be captured or brought to adjudication, on account of any alleged breach of either of the ſaid Orders in Council, at any time ſubſequent to ſuch authentic act of repeal by the *French* Government, ſhall, without any further Order or Declaration on the part of ~~His Majeſty's~~ Government on this ſubject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty before which ſuch ſhip or cargo ſhall be brought for adjudication, that ſuch repeal by the *French* Government had been, by ſuch authentic act promulgated prior to ſuch capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage ſhall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the ſaid Orders in Council had never been made; ſaving nevertheleſs to the captors ſuch protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to in the judgment of the ſaid Court, by reaſon of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the *French* decrees, or of the recognition of ſuch repeal by His Majeſty's Government at the time of ſuch capture.

His Royal Highneſs, however, deems it proper to declare, that ſhould the repeal of the *French* decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, prove afterwards to have been illuſory on the part of the enemy; and ſhould the reſtrictions thereof be ſtill practically enforced, or revived by the enemy;—*Great Britain* will be compelled, however reluctantly, after reaſonable notice, to have recourſe to ſuch meaſures of retaliation as may then appear to be juſt and neceſſary.

And

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

8th May 1812.

Order, extending Baltic licences.

WHEREAS licences have been granted, purſuant to the Order of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, empowering certain perſons to import goods and merchandizes therein enumerated, into the United Kingdom, from ports or places in the *Baltic* belonging to *Ruſſia*, ſpecified in the ſaid licences.

And whereas it has become expedient to extend the proviſions of the ſaid licences to ſhipments made in any port or place in the *Baltic* belonging to *Ruſſia*.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the ſaid licences ſhall enure to permit ſhipments made agreeably to the proviſions of the ſaid licences in any port or place in the *Baltic* belonging to *Ruſſia*.

And it is further ordered, That no ſhip or veſſel ſailing under the protection of any ſuch licence ſhall be moleſted, by reaſon that the cargo was taken on board in any port or place in the *Baltic* belonging to *Ruſſia*, other than that ſpecified in the licence under which ſhe is ſo ſailing: provided that the terms and conditions ſpecified in ſuch licence ſhall, in all other reſpects, be duly complied with.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary Meaſures herein, as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

23d June 1812.

Order, relaxing the Orders of 7th Jan. 1807.

WHEREAS His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent was pleaſed to declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, on the 21ſt day of *April* 1812, "That if at any time "hereafter,

and 26th April 1809, relative to America.

"hereafter, the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees, shall by some "authentic act of the *French* government publicly promulgated be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then and "from thenceforth the Order in Council of the 7th of *January* 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th of *April* "1809, shall without further order be, and the same are "hereby declared from thenceforth to be wholly and abso-"lutely revoked."

And whereas the Chargé des Affaires of the United States of *America* resident at this Court, did on the 20th Day of *May* last, transmit to Lord Viscount *Castlereagh*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of a certain instrument *, then for the first time communicated to this Court, purporting to be a Decree passed by the Government of *France* on the 28th Day of *April* 1811, by which the decrees of *Berlin* and *Milan* are declared to be definitively no longer in force in regard to *American* vessels.

And whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said Orders of the 21st of *April* last, upon which the said Orders were to cease and determine, is nevertheless disposed, on his part, to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between neutral and belligerent nations upon its accustomed principles.

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* Translated from the *French*.

28th April 1811.

French decree.

"Palace of St. Cloud, 28th *April* 1811.

"NAPOLEON, Emperor of the *French*, King of *Italy*, Protector of the Confederation of the *Rhine*, Mediator of the *Swiss* Confederation.

"On the report of our minister for foreign relations.

"Seeing the law of the 2d *March* 1811, by which the congress of the United States ordered the exemption of the provisions of the non-intercourse act, prohibiting the introduction into *American* ports of ships and merchandize of *Great Britain*, her colonies and dependencies.

"Considering that the said law is a measure in opposition to the arbitrary pretensions, ordained by the decrees of the *British* Council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system illegal to the dependence of neutral powers and their flag.

"We have decreed, and do decree as follows;

"The *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees, from the 1st November last, are positively considered as not having existed with respect to *American* vessels. (Signed) "*Napoleon*."

His

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is therefore pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the Order in Council, bearing date the 7th day of *January* 1807, and the Order in Council, bearing date the 26th day of *April* 1809, be revoked, ſo far as may regard *American* veſſels and their cargoes, being *American* property, from the 1ſt day of *Auguſt* next.

But, whereas, by certain acts of the government of the United States of *America*, all *Britiſh* armed veſſels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the ſaid United States, the armed veſſels of *France* being permitted to enter therein, and the commercial intercourſe between *Great Britain* and the ſaid United States is interdicted, the commercial intercourſe between *France* and the ſaid United States having been reſtored, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent is pleaſed hereby further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, that if the government of the ſaid United States, ſhall not, as ſoon as may be after this Order ſhall have been duly notified by His Majeſty's Miniſter in *America* to the ſaid government, revoke or cauſe to be revoked the ſaid acts, this preſent Order ſhall, in that caſe, after due notice ſignified by His Majeſty's Miniſter in *America* to the ſaid Government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all *American* veſſels and their cargoes, being *American* property, that ſhall have been captured ſubſequently to the 20th day of *May* laſt, for a breach of the aforeſaid Orders in Council alone, and which ſhall not have been actually condemned before the date of this Order, and that all ſhips and cargoes as aforeſaid that ſhall henceforth be captured, under the ſaid Orders, prior to the 1ſt day of *Auguſt* next, ſhall not be proceeded againſt to condemnation till further orders, but ſhall in the event of this Order not becoming null and of no effect in the caſe aforeſaid, be forthwith liberated and reſtored, ſubject to ſuch reaſonable expences on the part of the captors as ſhall have been juſtly incurred.

Provided, That nothing in this Order contained, reſpecting the revocation of the Orders herein mentioned, ſhall be taken to revive wholly or in part the Orders in Council of the 11th of *November* 1807, or any other order not herein mentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled under the Order in Council of the 21ſt of *April* 1812.

His

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent is hereby pleaſed further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, that nothing in this preſent Order contained, ſhall be underſtood to preclude His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, if circumſtances ſhall ſo require, from reſtoring, after reaſonable notice, the Orders of the 7th of *January* 1807, and 26th of *April* 1809, or any part thereof to their full effect, or from taking ſuch other meaſures of retaliation againſt the enemy as may appear to His Royal Highneſs to be juſt and neceſſary.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary Meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

J. BULLER.

17th July 1812.

Order, extending licences for the importation of grain, &c. from the Baltic to the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS licences have been granted, purſuant to the Orders of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, permitting the importation of cargoes, conſiſting of grain, corn, meal or flour, (if importable according to the proviſions of the corn laws), from ports ſituated within the *Baltic*, to *London* and other ports of the United Kingdom, which licences will expire on the firſt day of *Auguſt* next; and whereas it is expedient to extend the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences as ſhall not have been uſed for the importation of any ſuch cargo agreeably to the conditions thereof; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent is pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the term of ſuch of the ſaid licences granted for the importation of cargoes conſiſting of grain, corn, meal or flour as aforeſaid, as ſhall not have been uſed as aforeſaid, ſhall be renewed and extended till the firſt day of *November* 1812, notwithſtanding the ſame ſhall have actually expired.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

31ſt July 1812.

Order, for the embargo, &c. againſt American ſhips and goods, &c.

It is this day ordered by His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, that no ſhips or veſſels belonging to any of His Majeſty's ſubjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the territories of the United States of *America*, until further order: And His Royal Highneſs is further pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice aforeſaid, to order, that a general embargo or ſtop be made of all ſhips and veſſels whatſoever, belonging to the citizens of the United States of *America*, now within or which ſhall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbours, or roads within any part of His Majeſty's dominions, together with all perſons and effects on board all ſuch ſhips and veſſels; and that the Commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the citizens of the United States of *America*, or bearing the flag of the ſaid United States, except ſuch as may be furniſhed with *Britiſh* licences, which veſſels are allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the ſaid licences; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained; and the Commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers are hereby inſtructed to detain and bring into port every ſuch ſhip and veſſel accordingly, except ſuch as are above excepted.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

31ſt July 1812.

Revocation of certain licences granted by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to ſail without convoy, &c.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the 43d year of His preſent Majeſty, for the better protection of the trade of the United Kingdom during the preſent hoſtilities with *France*, a power is veſted in us to grant licences to veſſels to ſail without convoy, and we have in purſuance of the ſaid Act, granted ſundry licences accordingly; and whereas we ſee fit to revoke certain of theſe licences, as hereinafter ſpecified. We do hereby revoke and declare null and void, and of no effect, all licences granted by us to any ſhip or veſſel, to ſail without convoy, to any port or place of *North America*, *Newfoundland*,

Newfoundland, the *Weſt Indies*, or the *Gulph of Mexico*, which ſhip or veſſel ſhall not have cleared out before this revocation ſhall be known to the Collector or other Officer of the Cuſtoms of the port at which ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall be.

Given under our hands, and the ſeal of the office of Admiralty, the 31ſt of July 1812.

(Signed) MELVILLE.
W. DOMETT.
G. J. HOPE.

18th July 1812.

Treaty of peace between Great Britain and Ruſſia *.

In the name of the Moſt Holy and Indiviſible Trinity!

His Majeſty the Emperor of all the *Ruſſias*, and His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, being equally animated with the deſire of re-eſtabliſhing the ancient relations of amity and good underſtanding between the two kingdoms reſpectively, have nominated to this effect, as their Miniſters Plenipotentiary; namely, His Majeſty the Emperor of all the *Ruſſias*, the Sieur *Peter Suchtelen*, Chief of the Department of Engineers, General and Member of the Council of State, &c. &c. and the Sieur *Paul Baron de Nicolay*, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, &c. And His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name of His Majeſty, King of the United Kingdom of *England* and *Ireland*, the Sieur *Edward Thornton*, Eſquire, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty to the King of *Sweden*.

The ſaid Plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their reſpective full powers, in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. There ſhall be between His Majeſty the Emperor of all the *Ruſſias* and His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, their heirs and ſucceſſors, and between their kingdoms and ſubjects reſpectively, a firm, true, and inviolable peace, and a ſincere and perfect union and amity, ſo that, from this moment, all ſubjects of diſagreement that may have ſubſiſted between them, ſhall ceaſe.

II. The relations of amity and commerce between the two countries ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed on each ſide, on the footing of the moſt favoured nations.

III. If in reſentment of the preſent re-eſtabliſhment of peace and good underſtanding between the two countries,

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Treaty with Sweden.

* TREATY of peace and friendſhip between His Majeſty and the King of *Sweden* was ſigned at *Orebro*, by Mr. *Thornton* and the *Swediſh* Plenipotentiary on the ſame day.

any

any Power whatsoever shall make war upon His Imperial Majesty or His Britannic Majesty, the two contracting Sovereigns agree to act in support of each other for the maintenance and security of their respective kingdoms.

IV. The two high contracting parties reserve to themselves to establish a proper understanding and adjustment, as soon as possible, with respect to all matters that may concern their eventual interests, political as well as commercial.

V. The present treaty shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six weeks, or sooner, if possible:—

And for the due performance of the same we sign, in virtue of our full powers, and have signed the present treaty of peace, and have thereto affixed our seals.

Done at *Orebro*, the 6th (18) *July*, 1812.

SUCHTELON (L. S.)
PAUL BARON DE NICOLAY.
EDWARD THORNTON (L. S.)

After sufficiently examining the articles of the present treaty of peace, we have approved of the same, which we now confirm, and by these presents most solemnly ratify, in in all its tenor; promising on our Imperial part, for us and for our successors, to observe and execute, inviolably, every thing that has been mentioned and repeated in the said treaty of peace. In witness whereof, we have signed with our own hand this Imperial ratification, and have thereto affixed the seal of our empire.

Done at *Kamenroi-Ostrow*, the 1st of *August*, 1812, and the twelfth year of our reign.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.
(Countersigned) Count ROMANZOW.

5th Aug. 1812.

Order, revoking general reprisals against Russia.

WHEREAS by His Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the 18th day of *December* 1807, His Majesty was pleased to order and command, "That general reprisals be granted "against the ships, goods and subjects of the Emperor of "all the Russias."

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be revoked, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to revoke and annul the said Order, and the same is hereby revoked and henceforth annulled.

And

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

11th Aug. 1812.

Order, for the delivery of goods on board American ſhips, and for removing ſhips to their ports of deſtination.

Council Chamber, Whitehall, 11th *Auguſt* 1812.

It is this day ordered in Council, that the goods on board *American* veſſels laden in the ports of this country, or coming conſigned thereto, ſhall be releaſed from the embargo, and ſhall be delivered up to the laders or conſignees or their agents, upon an affidavit being produced in the High Court of Admiralty, that ſuch goods are not *American* property; and upon bail being given for payment of the freight into the ſaid Court, and alſo to abide adjudication in caſe proceedings againſt ſuch goods as prize ſhall be commenced within three months.

And it is further ordered, that all ſuch *American* ſhips or veſſels having cargoes on board conſigned to this country, which ſhall be detained or ſent into any other port of the United Kingdom than that to which the ſhip or veſſel was deſtined, ſhall be permitted, at the requeſt and under the reſponſibility and riſk of the conſignees of the cargo, forthwith to proceed to the port of deſtination, there to deliver their cargoes under the conditions aforeſaid, due care being taken for delivering up the ſaid ſhips or veſſels after ſuch their removal.

And it is further ordered, that no property appearing to belong to any ſubject of the United States of *America*, reſpecting which proceedings are now depending, or ſhall hereafter depend in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Prize, ſhall be decreed to be reſtored, nor ſhall the proceeds of any property belonging as aforeſaid which hath been already decreed to be reſtored, be paid to or on behalf of the claimants, but the property ſhall be kept in ſafe cuſtody, or the proceeds thereof ſhall be paid into the regiſtry of the High Court of Admiralty, until His Majeſty's further order therein.

And it is further ordered, that all freight money due or payable with reſpect to the property aforeſaid, to or on behalf of any perſon or perſons being ſubjects of the United States of America, ſhall be forthwith paid into the Regiſtry of the High Court of Admiralty, (except where bail is herein-before directed to be taken for the ſame,) there to remain

till His Majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be further known, or until other proviſions ſhall be made by law.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

29th Sept. 1812.

Order, for bringing to adjudication Turkiſh veſſels and goods taken ſubſequent to the 18th Feb. 1807, and alſo the veſſels and ſtores taken at Alexandria.

WHEREAS by Order in Council of the 6th of *January* laſt, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, was pleaſed to order, and it was thereby ordered, that meaſures ſhould be taken for bringing to adjudication certain *Turkiſh* veſſels and goods captured on the high ſeas.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that meaſures be taken for bringing to adjudication in the High Court of Admiralty, all *Turkiſh* veſſels and goods taken on the high ſeas ſubſequent to the 18th day of *February* 1807, and during the continuance of the late hoſtilities between His Majeſty and the Sublime Porte, and the veſſels and ſtores and other booty taken at *Alexandria* and ſent to *Malta* within the period of time aforeſaid.

And it is hereby ordered and directed, that the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty ſhall take cognizance of and judicially proceed on ſuch ſhips, goods, and ſtores, and ſhall hear and determine the ſame according to the courſe of Admiralty and the law of nations, and on due proof that the ſame were belonging to the *Ottoman* Empire, or to ſubjects or inhabitants thereof, ſhall adjudge and condemn the ſame, as good and lawful prize to His Majeſty.

(Signed) JAS. BULLER.

13th Oct. 1812.

Order, for the protection of veſſels proceeding with cargoes of grain and flour to Liſbon or Cadiz, under licence

WHEREAS paſsports have been granted by His Majeſty's Miniſter in *America*, for the protection of veſſels proceeding with cargoes of grain and flour to the ports of *Liſbon* or *Cadiz*, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is

 hereby

from His Majeſty's Miniſter in America.

hereby ordered, that all ſuch veſſels ſhall be permitted to proceed according to the tenor of the ſaid paſſports without moleſtation, on account of the preſent hoſtilities: And it is further ordered, that if any ſuch ſhips ſo proceeding ſhall have been detained, or ſhall be detained and brought in for adjudication, they ſhall be forthwith liberated and releaſed.

And the Right Honourable Viſcount *Caſtlereagh*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

J. BULLER.

13th Oct. 1812.

Order, permitting veſſels arriving at Liſbon or Cadiz, with cargoes of grain and flour from America, under licences, to return with cargoes of lawful merchandize to America, under licences to be granted by His Majeſty's Miniſter at Liſbon or Cadiz.

WHEREAS it is expedient that all veſſels which have arrived or may arrive at the ports of *Liſbon* or *Cadiz*, with cargoes of grain and flour from the United States of *America*, being furniſhed with His Majeſty's licence, or with licences from *Auguſtus J. Foſter*, Eſq. His Majeſty's late Miniſter at the United States, ſhould be permitted to return with cargoes of lawful merchandize to the ports of the ſaid States, and that ſuch veſſels with their cargoes, to whomſoever the ſame may belong, ſhould be protected on their return againſt capture by His Majeſty's cruizers, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all veſſels which have arrived or may arrive at the ports of *Liſbon* or *Cadiz*, with cargoes of grain or flour from the United States of *America*, under His Majeſty's licence, or under the faith of paſſports granted for the protection of ſuch veſſels by His Majeſty's Miniſter in *America*, ſhall be permitted to take on board at either of the ports aforeſaid, being the port of deſtination of their outward cargoes reſpectively, cargoes of lawful merchandize, and to return therewith to any port of the United States of *America* without moleſtation on account of the preſent hoſtilities, and notwithſtanding the ſaid ſhips and cargoes may belong to citizens or inhabitants of the ſaid United States of *America*; provided nevertheleſs, That all veſſels claiming the benefit of this Order ſhall be provided with a licence from His Majeſty's Miniſter at *Liſbon* or *Cadiz*, (who are hereby authorized and empowered to grant the ſame), permitting the ſhipment of ſuch cargoes of lawful merchandize, to be therein deſcribed, authorizing the

the ſaid ſhips and cargoes to return to any port of the United States of *America*, without moleſtation, in purſuance of the proviſions of this Order.

And the Right Honourable Viſcount *Caſtlereagh*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

JAS. BULLER.

13th Oct. 1812.

Order for granting letters of marque and reprisals againſt America.

WHEREAS in conſequence of information having been received, of a declaration of war by the government of the United States of *America* againſt His Majeſty, and of the iſſue of letters of marque and reprizal by the ſaid government againſt His Majeſty and his ſubjects, an Order in Council, bearing date the 31ſt of *July* laſt was iſſued, directing that *American* ſhips and goods ſhould be brought in and detained till further orders: And whereas His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, forbore at that time to direct letters of marque and reprizal to be iſſued againſt the ſhips, goods, and citizens of the ſaid United States of *America*, under the expectation that the ſaid government would, upon the notification of the Order in Council of the 23d of *June* laſt, forthwith recall and annul the ſaid declaration of war againſt His Majeſty, and alſo annul the ſaid letters of marque and reprizal.

And whereas the ſaid government of the United States of *America*, upon due notification to them of the ſaid Order in Council of the 23d of *June* laſt, did not think fit to recall the ſaid declaration of war and letters of marque and reprizal, but have proceeded to condemn and perſiſted in condemning the ſhips and property of His Majeſty's ſubjects as prize of war, and have refuſed to ratify a ſuſpenſion of arms agreed upon between Lieutenant General Sir *George Prevoſt*, His Majeſty's Governor General of *Canada*, and General *Dearborn*, commanding the *American* forces in the northern provinces of the United States, and have directed hoſtilities to be recommenced in that quarter.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is hereby pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprizals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and citizens of the United States

of *America*, and others inhabiting within the territories thereof, (ſave and except any veſſels to which His Majeſty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be releaſed from the embargo, and have not terminated the original voyage on which they were detained and releaſed), ſo that as well His Majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſionated by letters of marque or general reprizals or otherwiſe by His Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the government of the United States of *America*, or the citizens thereof, or others inhabiting within the territories thereof, and bring the ſame to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within His Majeſty's dominions; and to that end His Majeſty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent at this Board, authorizing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon or perſons by them empowered and appointed, to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque and reprizals to any of His Majeſty's ſubjects, or others, who the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods, belonging to the Government of the United States of *America*, or the citizens thereof, or others inhabiting within the countries, territories or dominions thereof (except as aforeſaid), and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and His Majeſty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the draught of a commiſſion, and preſent the ſame to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent at this Board, authorizing the ſaid Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of *Great Britain*, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the ſaid Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as alſo the ſeveral Courts of Admiralty within His Majeſty's dominions, to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, ſeizures, prize, and reprizal, of all ſhips and goods that are or ſhall be taken, and to hear and determine the ſame, and, according to the courſe of admiralty and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all ſuch ſhips, veſſels, and goods as ſhall belong to the Government of the United States of *America*,

America, or the citizens thereof, or to others inhabiting within the countries, territories, and dominions thereof, (except as aforeſaid); and that ſuch powers and clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid commiſſion as have been uſual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewiſe to prepare and lay before His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, at this Board, a draught of ſuch inſtructions as may be proper to be ſent to the Courts of Admiralty in His Majeſty's foreign governments and plantations for their guidance herein, as alſo another draught of inſtructions for ſuch ſhips as ſhall be commiſſionated for the purpoſe above mentioned.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent is nevertheleſs pleaſed hereby to declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, that nothing in this Order contained, ſhall be underſtood to recall or affect the declaration which His Majeſty's Naval Commander on the *American* ſtation has been authorized to make to the government of the United States of *America*; namely, That His Royal Highneſs, animated by a ſincere deſire to arreſt the calamities of war, has authorized the ſaid Commander to ſign a convention, recalling and annulling, from a day to be named, all hoſtile orders iſſued by the reſpective governments, with a view of reſtoring without delay the relations of amity and commerce between His Majeſty and the United States of *America*.

From the Court at *Carlton Houſe*, the thirteenth of *October*, one thouſand eight hundred and twelve.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.
N. VANSITTART.
CHARLES LONG.
LIVERPOOL.
BATHURST.
MELVILLE.
SIDMOUTH.

26th Oct. 1812.

Order, for the protection of certain American veſſels, proceeding from America to Spain or Portugal, under the licence of Admiral Sawyer.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, that paſſports or certificates of protection have been granted by Vice-Admiral *Sawyer*, commanding His Majeſty's ſhips on the *Halifax* ſtation, to certain *American* veſſels and cargoes of grain and flour proceeding from the ports of the United States of *America* to *Spain* or *Portugal*,

His

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all ſuch veſſels and cargoes ſhall be allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the ſaid paſſports or certificates without moleſtation on account of the preſent hoſtilities. And it is further ordered, that if any ſuch ſhips and cargoes ſo proceeding ſhall have been detained, or ſhall be detained and brought in for adjudication, they ſhall forthwith be liberated and releaſed.

And the Right Honourable Viſcount *Caſtlereagh*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) JAS. BULLER.

25th July 1803.

Convention with Sweden.

His Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and His Majeſty the King of *Sweden*, being equally deſirous of promoting the good underſtanding which happily ſubſiſts between them, and of preventing the recurrence of thoſe differences which have heretofore ariſen reſpecting the eleventh article of the treaty of alliance concluded and ſigned at *Whitehall* on the 21ſt day of *October*, 1661, have named and authorized for that purpoſe; viz. His Britannic Majeſty, the Right Honourable *Robert Banks Jenkinſon*, Lord *Hawkeſbury*, one of His ſaid Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and His Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; and His Swediſh Majeſty, *George Uldrick*, Baron de *Silverhjelm*, his Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majeſty, and Knight of the Order of the Polar Star, who, after having duly communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1ſt.—In the event of one of the contracting parties being neutral, during a war in which the other contracting party may be belligerent, the veſſels of the neutral party ſhall not carry to the enemy or enemies of the belligerent party money, arms, or bombs with their fuſees, and other appurtenances, fire balls, gunpowder, matches, cannon balls, ſpears, lances, pikes, halberts, guns, mortars, petards, grenadoes, muſquet reſts, bandaliers, ſaltpetre, muſquets,

muſquet

muſquet bullets, helmets, head-pieces, breaſt-plates, coats of mail, commonly called cuiraſſes, and the like kind of arms, or troops, horſes or any thing neceſſary for the equipment of cavalry, or piſtols, belts, or any other inſtruments of war, or ſhips of war, and guard ſhips, *nor any manufactured articles immediately ſerving for the equipment of the ſame*, under the penalty, that if either of the contracting parties ſhall ſeize the ſame, thoſe articles ſhall be liable to confiſcation.

Article 2d.—The cruizers of the belligerent power ſhall exerciſe the right of bringing in the ſhips of the neutral going to the ports of an enemy, laden with cargoes of *proviſions*, or with cargoes of *pitch*, *tar*, *hemp*, and *generally* all *unmanufactured articles whatever*, ſerving for the *equipment of ſhips of all deſcriptions*, and *likewiſe all manufactured articles, ſerving for the equipment of merchant veſſels*, (herrings, iron in bars, ſteel, roſe copper, braſs and braſs wire, deal, planks not being oak, and ſpars, however, excepted). And if the cargoes ſo exported in the bottoms of the neutral power, are the produce of the territories of the ſaid neutral power, and going on account of the ſubjects thereof, the belligerent power ſhall in that caſe exerciſe the right of purchaſing them, upon condition of paying a profit of ten per centum upon a fair invoice price, or the fair market price in *England* or in *Sweden* reſpectively, at the option of the owner, with an indemnification for detention, and neceſſary expences.

Article 3d.—If the cargoes ſpecified in the preceding article (not being enemy's property) are proceeding with a profeſſed deſtination to the ports of a neutral country, and are brought in under ſuſpicion that their true deſtination is to the ports of the enemy, and it ſhall turn out, upon due inquiry, that they were really bound to neutral ports, they ſhall be at liberty to purſue their voyages, after being indemnified for their detention and neceſſary expences; unleſs the government of the belligerent country, from a reaſonable apprehenſion of their falling into the hands of the enemy, ſhould deſire to purchaſe them; in which caſe, the full price ſhall be paid, which they would have obtained in the ports of the neutral country to which they were going, with an indemnification for detention and neceſſary expences.

Article 4th.—Herrings, iron in bars, ſteel, roſe copper, braſs, and braſs wire, deal, planks not being of oak, and ſpars, ſhall not be liable to confiſcation or pre-emption on the part of the belligerent powers, but ſhall be permitted to

paſs

paſs free in the ſhips of the neutral country, provided that they are not enemy's property.

Article 5th.—The preſent convention ſhall be ratified by His *Britannic* Majeſty, and by His *Swediſh* Majeſty, and the ratifications exchanged at *London*, in the ſpace of two months, or ſooner if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, we, the underſigned Plenipotentiaries of His *Britannic* Majeſty and of His *Swediſh* Majeſty, have ſigned the preſent Convention, and have cauſed the ſeals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at *London*, the 25th day of *July* 1803.

(L. S.) HAWKESBURY.
(L. S.) JORAN ULDRIC SILVERHJELM.

Ratified by the King of *Sweden* the 25th *Auguſt*, and by the King of *England* the 23d *September* 1803.

28th Nov. 1812.

Order, for reſtoring Britiſh ſhips under the American flag under certain circumſtances.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all veſſels under the flag of the United States of *America*, which are *bonâ fide* and wholly the property of His Majeſty's ſubjects, and not purchaſed by them ſubſequent to the date of hoſtilities on the part of the United States of *America*, and which ſhall have been detained in port under the embargo, or ſhall have ſailed to or from the ports of this kingdom, previous to the knowledge of hoſtilities, and ſhall have been captured on ſuch voyage, ſhall be reſtored to the *Britiſh* owners upon ſatisfactory proof being made to the High Court of Admiralty, or the courts of Vice-Admiralty, to which they ſhall be taken for adjudication, that the ſaid veſſels are *bonâ fide* and wholly the property of His Majeſty's ſubjects as aforeſaid, and had been engaged in trade as above deſcribed.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

Foreign Office, *December* 26, 1812.

26th Dec. 1812.

Notification of the blockade of the bay of Cheſapeake, and the river Delaware.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, has been pleaſed to cauſe it to be ſignified, by Lord Viſcount *Caſtlereagh*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of friendly Powers reſiding at this Court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by the command of His Royal Highneſs, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of the bay of the *Cheſapeake* and of the river *Delaware*, in the United States of *America*: and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed, with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

9th Dec. 1812.

Order, revoking the orders of the 19th of Auguſt 1807, and the 25th November 1807.

Whereas it is expedient to prevent doubts reſpecting the continuance and effect of the Order in Council of the 19th of *Auguſt* 1807, reſpecting veſſels under the flag of *Mecklenburgh*, *Oldenburgh*, *Papenburgh*, and *Kniphauſen*, and the Order in Council of the 25th *November* 1807, reſpecting the ſhips and goods belonging to *Pruſſia* and *Lubec*; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent is pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the ſaid two Orders in Council bearing date reſpectively the 19th day of *Auguſt* 1807, and the 25th of *November* 1807, ſhall be conſidered as null and of no effect; provided nevertheleſs, that nothing in this Order contained, ſhall be conſtrued to affect any queſtion depending in judgment, reſpecting either of the ſaid Orders, on any capture made prior to the date of this Order; but ſuch queſtions ſhall be decided in the ſame manner as if this Order and Declaration had not been iſſued.

And the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

9th Dec. 1812.

Inſtruction, revoking certain inſtructions relative to the trade of foreign countries.

WHEREAS certain inſtructions have been at different times iſſued by us, for the regulation of the trade of foreign countries, under certain circumſtances; our will and pleaſure is, that the inſtructions ſo iſſued by us of the 21ſt of *May* 1806, reſpecting the trade and navigation of the *Baltic*, of the 14th *November* 1806, reſpecting the trade of *Ruſſia*; the 19th of *November* 1806, reſpecting the trade of the ſubjects of His *Pruſſian* Majeſty, and of the inhabitants of *Papenburgh*; of the 18th of *February* and 17th of *June* 1807, reſpecting the trade of the inhabitants of *Hamburgh*, and other places in the north of *Germany*; of the 31ſt *July* 1807, the 6th of *January* 1808, the 6th of *December* 1809, and the 20th of *June* 1810, reſpecting the trade of *Sweden*, ſhall be henceforth revoked.

Provided nevertheleſs, and it is our further will and pleaſure, that nothing in this Inſtruction contained ſhall be conſtrued to affect any queſtion depending in judgment, reſpecting either of the ſaid Inſtructions on any capture made prior to the date of this preſent Inſtruction; but ſuch queſtions ſhall be decided in the ſame manner as if this Inſtruction had not been iſſued.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

INDEX.

NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

April 8, 1812. Order regulating the imports into and exports from Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick.

WHEREAS by an Act paſſed in the 49th year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled *An Act to authorize His Majeſty to permit, until the 25th day of* March 1812, *any goods and commodities to be imported into and exported from* Nova Scotia *and* New Brunſwick, *in any ſhip or veſſel whatſoever*, it is enacted, that it ſhall be lawful in any ſhip or veſſel, in any manner owned or navigated, to import into and export from any port or ports within the Province of *Nova Scotia* or *New Brunſwick*, which ſhall be ſpecially appointed for that purpoſe by His Majeſty, by Order in Council, any goods or commodities which His Majeſty, by order in council, ſhall ſpecially authorize and allow to be ſo imported and exported reſpectively, any law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas the ſaid Act has been continued by an Act paſſed in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, cap. 26. until the 25th day of *March* 1815, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, by virtue of the powers veſted in His Majeſty by the above recited Act, is pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That during the continuance of the above recited Acts, until further order made thereon, it ſhall be lawful in any ſhip or veſſel, except a veſſel belonging to *France* or to the ſubjects thereof, to export from the ports of *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia*, and the ports of *St. Andrews* and *St. Johns*, *New Brunſwick*, to any port belonging to the United States of *America*, from which *Britiſh* veſſels are or ſhall be excluded, any articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or of any of His Majeſty's colonies, plantations, or ſettlements in the *Weſt Indies*, provided ſuch articles ſhall have been certified by the collector and comptroller of His Majeſty's cuſtoms, at any of the ports above mentioned, from whence the ſame ſhall be ſhipped for any of the ports of the United States as aforeſaid, to have been imported into one of the ſaid provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunſwick* in a *Britiſh* ſhip or veſſel from a port of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or from a port of the ſaid colonies, plantations, or ſettlements.

And alſo to import into the port of *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia*, and the ports of *St. Andrews* and *St. Johns*, *New Brunſwick*, from any of the ſaid ports of the United States, wheat and grain of any kind, bread, biſcuit, and flour, pitch, tar, and turpentine, ſuch articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the ſaid States.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty are to give the neceſſary directions herein accordingly.

Oct. 13, 1812. Order empowering the Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick to grant Licences for the exportation and importation of ſundry articles from and to America.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the powers veſted in His Majeſty by an Act paſſed in the 49th year of His Majeſty's reign, and continued by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, cap. 20. an Order in Council was iſſued on the 8th of *April* 1812, declaring that it ſhould be lawful to export and import in any ſhip or veſſel, excepting a ſhip or veſſel belonging to *France* or to the ſubjects thereof, from and into the port of *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*, and the ports of *St. Andrews* and *St. Johns* in *New Brunſwick*, to and from any port belonging to the United States of *America* from which *Britiſh* veſſels are or ſhall be excluded, certain articles therein numerated and deſcribed.

And whereas it is expedient, that the exportation and the importation of the articles ſo allowed to be exported and imported by the ſaid Order of Council ſhould, notwithſtanding the preſent hoſtilities, continue to be permitted, in the ſame manner, and in veſſels of the like deſcription, provided ſuch veſſels ſhall have a licence from the Governor, Lieut. Governor, or other officer adminiſtering the government in the ſaid provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunſwick*; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the ſaid Governor, Lieut. Governor, or other officer adminiſtering the government of the ſaid provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunſwick* reſpectively for the time being, ſhall be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to grant Licences accordingly for the exportation and importation of the ſaid articles, as enumerated and allowed by the ſaid Order of Council, notwithſtanding the ſhips and cargoes ſhall belong to citizens and inhabitants of the United States of *America*, or be the property of *Britiſh* ſubjects trading therewith. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury,

ſury, the Right Honourable Earl *Bathurſt*, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

1ſt Feb. 1813. Order modifying the Order of 11th Nov. 1807.

WHEREAS by His Majeſty's Orders in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of *November* 1807, and reciting, "That the ſale of ſhips by a belligerent to a neutral is conſidered by *France* to be illegal," His Majeſty was pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, "That in future the ſale to a neutral of any veſſel belonging "to His Majeſty's enemies ſhould not be deemed to be legal, "nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter "the character of ſuch veſſels; and that all veſſels then be"longing or which hereafter ſhould belong to any enemy of "His Majeſty, notwithſtanding any ſale or pretended ſale "to a neutral, ſhould be captured and brought in, and ſhould "be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors."

And whereas it is expedient to confine the operation of the ſaid Order to veſſels belonging to *France*, or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to or incorporated with *France*, His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the ſaid Order ſhall henceforth be confined to veſſels belonging to *France* or to the territories thereof, or to any of the countries and places annexed to or incorporated with *France*; and that all veſſels belonging to any other power at war with His Majeſty, which may have been purchaſed, or may be purchaſed by the ſubjects of any Power in amity with His Majeſty, and which ſhall be captured after the date of this Order, and ſhall thereon be brought to adjudication in any of His Majeſty's courts of prize, ſhall be adjudged by the ſaid Court in the ſame manner as if the aforeſaid Order of the eleventh of *November* 1807 had not been iſſued. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take ſuch meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

JA. BULLER.

Feb. 6, 1813. Proclamation enforcing the Blockade of the Bay of Chesapeake and the River Delaware, by Sir J. B. Warren.

* Vide supra, page 153.

WHEREAS His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent hath cauſed His pleaſure to be ſignified to the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to direct, That in conſequence of the *American* Government having refuſed to conclude a ceſſation of hoſtilities by ſea and land, I ſhould inſtitute a ſtrict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbours of the Bay of *Cheſapeake* * and of the River *Delaware* in the United States of *America*, and maintain and enforce the ſame according to the uſages of war in ſimilar caſes; and likewiſe that the Miniſters of Neutral Powers ſhould be duly notified, that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and exerciſed with reſpect to veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade:

I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmoſt regard and attention to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent's commands, as before mentioned, and by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the moſt ſtrict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbours in the Bay of *Cheſapeake*, and of the River *Delaware*, in the United States of *America* accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board His Majeſty's ſhip *San Domingo*, at anchor in *Lynn Haven Bay*, in the Bay of *Chesapeake*, in the United States of *America*, this 6th day of *February* 1813.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief, &c.

To the reſpective Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels employed and to be employed on the *American* and *Weſt Indian* Station, and all others whom it may concern.

By Command of the Admiral,
GEORGE REDMOND HULBERT, Secretary (*a*).

The above-mentioned blockade was notified by Lord Viſcount *Caſtlereagh* on the 26th *December* 1812. Vide ſupra, page 153.

His

(*a*) 25th *Nov.* 1814.—Appeared perſonally *George Redmond Hulbert*, and being duly ſworn to depoſe the truth, made oath, That having been appointed by the Right Honourable Sir *John Borlaſe Warren*, Baronet, Knight of the Bath, to be his Secretary, the

Foreign Office, *March* 30, 1813. March 30, 1813. Notification of the Blockade of New York, Charleſton, Port Royal, Savannah, and the river Miſſiſſippi.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, to cauſe it to be ſignified by Viſcount *Caſtlereagh*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of Friendly and Neutral Powers reſiding at this Court, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by the command of His Royal Highneſs, for the blockade of the ports and harbours of *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and the River *Miſſiſſippi*, in the United States of *America*; and that

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the Deponent accompanied him to *Halifax*, and arrived there on the 26th of *September* 1812, and the Deponent remained in the ſituation of Secretary during the whole period of time that the ſaid Sir *John Borlaſe Warren* was Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed on the *American* and *Weſt Indian* ſtation: And he further made oath, That the printed proclamation hereunto annexed, bearing date on board His Majeſty's ſhip "*San Domingo*," in *Lynn Haven Bay*, in the Bay of *Cheſapeake*, in the United States of *America*, on the 6th day of *February* 1813, and the printed Proclamation hereunto annexed, bearing date on board His Majeſty's ſhip "*San Domingo*, at *Bermuda*, the 26th of *May* 1813," both counterſigned by the Deponent, are true and faithful copies of original Proclamations iſſued by the ſaid Sir *John Borlaſe Warren*, at the time the ſame reſpectively bear date: And the Deponent further made oath, That the Exhibit annexed, bearing date the 1ſt day of *September* 1813, is a true and faithful copy of an original Proclamation iſſued by the ſaid Sir *John Borlaſe Warren*, from on board His Majeſty's ſhip *San Domingo*, in the *Cheſapeake*, on the 1ſt of *September* 1813, counterſigned by *Thomas Fox*, in conſequence of the abſence of the Deponent; that the ſaid copy hath been faithfully collated by the deponent with the original Proclamation entered on the order books, and found to agree therewith; and that the printed Proclamation, alſo hereunto annexed, bearing date at *Halifax* the 16th of *November* 1813, counterſigned by the Deponent, is a true and faithful copy of an original Proclamation iſſued by the ſaid Sir *John Borlaſe Warren* at the time the ſame bears date, the ſame being the whole of the Proclamations iſſued by the ſaid Sir *John Borlaſe Warren* for the blockade of *American* ports: And the Deponent laſtly made oath, That the ſaid ſeveral Proclamations, upon being ſo iſſued, were forthwith tranſmitted to Miniſters and Conſuls of Neutral States in America, and other public perſons and merchants there, in order that the ſame might be publicly known in *America*.

(Signed) G. R. HULBERT.

Same day ſworn before me,

(Signed) JOHN DAUBENY, Surro.

from this time all the meaſures, authorized by the law of nations, will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

This Notification was afterwards proclaimed in *America*, 26th *May*, by Sir *John B. Warren*. Vide page 161.

My Lords, Foreign Office, *April* 7, 1813.

Order not to moleſt the trade of neutral veſſels to and from the ports of the Baltic, not occupied by the enemy.

I AM to ſignify to your Lordſhips the Prince Regent's commands, that you do iſſue orders that the trade of neutral veſſels to and from any port in the *Baltic*, not occupied by the Enemy, be not moleſted by His Majeſty's ſhips of war or by private cruizers.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordſhips' moſt obedient humble ſervant,
CASTLEREAGH.

The Lords of the Admiralty.

30th April 1813. Order to regulate the payment of ſalvage and reſtitution of ſhips and goods recaptured, in the Vice-Admiralty Courts.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, that on the re-capture of ſhips and goods belonging to His Majeſty's ſubjects, whereof the owners and proprietors are entitled to the reſtitution on ſalvage as by law eſtabliſhed, loſſes have been occaſioned by the ſale of ſhips and cargoes, on the unlivery thereof, by authority of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, for the purpoſe of ſettling the ſalvage due thereon, in caſes wherein the owners and proprietors, or their agents eſpecially authorized, are not preſent to claim:

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, That, in the caſes aforeſaid, on a claim being given for the ſhip by the Maſter, or in his abſence by the Mate—and for the cargo by the Supercargo or Maſter, or by the Mate in the abſence of the Maſter, the Court ſhall direct a valuation of the ſhip and cargo to be made by appraiſement without ſale or unlivery, ſo far as the ſame ſhall be practicable; and on ſuch valuation, to be approved and confirmed by the Court, ſhall direct the ſhip and cargo to be reſtored to the perſon or perſons aforeſaid claiming the ſame,

ſame, on payment of the proportion decreed to be paid to the captors in lieu of ſalvage, and of ſuch coſts and expences as ſhall be directed by the Court; and in default of ſuch payment the Court ſhall order and direct ſo much of the cargo to be ſold as ſhall be ſufficient for the payment of the ſalvage and expences due thereon; and further, ſo much of the ſaid cargo as ſhall be ſufficient to pay the ſalvage and expences due on the ſhip, if the perſon or perſons to whom the cargo ſhall be reſtored by decree of the Court ſhall conſent thereto.

And it is further ordered, That in no caſe ſhall the Court proceed to order the ſhip or goods to be ſold or unlivered, ſave as aforeſaid, unleſs ſuch ſale or unlivery ſhall, owing to ſpecial circumſtances, become neceſſary, in which caſe, the reaſons on which the Judge ſhall proceed to make ſuch order, ſhall be noted ſummarily in the minutes of Court. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) JA^s BULLER.

May 26, 1813. Proclamation of the Blockade of New York, Charleſton, Port Royal, Savannah, and the river Miſſiſſippi, by Sir J. B. Warren.

Vide ſupra, page 159.

WHEREAS His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent hath cauſed His pleaſure to be ſignified to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to direct, that I ſhould inſtitute a ſtrict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbours of *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and of the River *Miſſiſſippi*, in the United States of *America*, and maintain and enforce the ſame, according to the uſages of war in ſimilar caſes; and likewiſe that the Miniſters of Neutral Powers ſhould be duly notified that all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and exerciſed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade:

I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmoſt regard and attention to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent's commands, as before mentioned, and by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the moſt ſtrict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbours of *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and of the River

River *Miſſiſippi*, in the United States of *America*, accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board His Majeſty's ſhip *San Domingo*, at *Bermuda*, the 26th of *May* 1813.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue, Commander in Chief, &c.

To the reſpective Flag Officers and Captains, &c.

By command of the Admiral,
GEORGE REDMOND HULBERT, Secretary.

14th Aug. 1813. Order encouraging the trade from the Ionian Iſlands.

WHEREAS it is expedient, under preſent circumſtances, to encourage the Trade from the *Ionian* Iſlands, to Countries under the reſtrictions contained in His Majeſty's Orders in Council, dated the 11th day of *November* 1807, and 26th *April* 1809; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the Behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That licences be granted by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other perſon having the chief civil command in the *Ionian* Iſlands, but in His Majeſty's name, to ſuch perſon or perſons as the ſaid Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Perſon having the chief civil command, ſhall think fit, allowing ſuch perſon or perſons to export from the ſaid iſlands direct to any port or ports within the Streights of *Gibraltar*, any articles of the produce or manufacture of His Majeſty's dominions, and any articles which ſhall have been imported into the *Ionian* Iſlands from this kingdom, or from any port or place within the Streights of *Gibraltar*, not being naval or military ſtores, in any veſſel belonging to any of His Majeſty's ſubjects, or in any veſſel belonging to any country not at war with His Majeſty, or in any veſſel not exceeding one hundred tons burthen, and being unarmed, belonging to any country within the ſaid Streights; and alſo to import, in any ſuch veſſel or veſſels as aforeſaid, from any port within the Streights of *Gibraltar* to the *Ionian* Iſlands aforeſaid, the port and deſtination being ſpecified in ſuch licence, any articles whatſoever, and to whomſoever the ſame may appear to belong, ſuch articles to be ſpecified in the bill of lading of ſuch veſſel, ſubject, however, to ſuch further regulations and reſtrictions with reſpect to all or any of ſuch articles ſo to be exported

or

or imported, as to the ſaid Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other Perſon, having the chief civil command of the *Ionian* Iſlands aforeſaid, for the time being reſpectively, ſhall from time to time ſeem fit and expedient.

And it is further ordered, That in every ſuch licence ſhall be inſerted the names and reſidence of the perſon or perſons to whom it ſhall be granted; the articles and their quantities permitted to be exported; the name and deſcription of the veſſel, and of the Maſter thereof; and the port or ports to which the veſſel ſhall be allowed to go; and that no licence ſo to be granted ſhall continue in force for a longer time than four Months from its date, nor for more than one voyage; nor ſhall any ſuch licence be granted or acknowledged to be valid, if granted, to permit the clearance of any veſſel to any ports which ſhall be actually blockaded by any naval force of His Majeſty or His allies.

And it is further ordered, That the Commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers, and all others whom it may concern, ſhall ſuffer every ſuch veſſel ſailing conformably to the permiſſion given by this order, and having any ſuch licence as aforeſaid, to paſs and repaſs direct between the *Ionian* Iſlands and ſuch port or ports within the Streights of *Gibraltar* as ſhall be ſpecified in the licence, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch terms, regulations, and reſtrictions as ſhall be expreſſed therein.

And it is further ordered, That in caſe any veſſel ſo ſailing as aforeſaid, for which any ſuch licence as aforeſaid ſhall have been granted, and which ſhall be proceeding direct upon her ſaid voyage, ſhall be detained and brought in for legal adjudication, ſuch veſſel, with her cargo, ſhall be forthwith releaſed by the Court of Admiralty, in which proceedings ſhall be commenced, upon proof being made that the parties had duly conformed to the terms, regulations, and reſtrictions of the ſaid licence; the proof of ſuch conformity to be upon the perſon or perſons claiming the benefit of this order, or obtaining or uſing ſuch licence, or claiming the benefit thereof.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them ſhall reſpectively appertain.

CHETWYND.

Sept. 1, 1813. Proclamation of the Blockade of Albemarle and Pamptico Sound, &c. by Sir J. B. Warren.

WHEREAS His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has cauſed His pleaſure to be ſignified to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to direct, that I ſhould inſtitute a ſtrict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbours of *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and the river *Miſſiſſippi*, in the United States of *America*, and maintain and enforce the ſame according to the uſuages of war in ſimilar caſes; and likewiſe that the Miniſters of Neutral Powers ſhould be duly notified, that all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and exerciſed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade:

I do hereby require and direct you to pay the utmoſt regard and attention to His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent's command, as before mentioned, and by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the moſt ſtrict and rigorous blockade of the ports of *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and the river *Miſſiſſippi*, in the United States of *America*, accordingly; and in purſuance of the powers in me veſted, I do further declare, from the 1ſt of *September*, 1813, all the outlets from the *Albemarle* and *Pamptico Sounds*, connected by inland navigation with the port of *Norfolk*, the ports of *Beaufort* and *Ocracocke*, *Norfolk*, *Carolina*, *Cape Fear River*, and *Georgetown*, *South Carolina*, and *Sunbury* and *Darien* in *Georgia*, in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade.

Given under my hand, on board His Majeſty's Ship, *San Domingo*, *Cheſapeake*, 1ſt *Sept.* 1813.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. &c.

To the reſpective Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanding Officers of His Majeſty's Ships, &c.

By Command of the Admiral,

(Signed) THOMAS FOX, Pro-Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1813. Proclamation of the Blockade from Long Iſland Sound to Black-point, &c. by Sir J. B. Warren.

WHEREAS His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent hath cauſed His pleaſure to be ſignified to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to direct that I ſhould inſtitute a ſtrict and rigorous blockade of the *Cheſapeake*, the *Delaware*, and the ports and harbours of *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and the river *Miſſiſſippi*, in the United States of *America*, and to maintain and enforce the ſame, according to the uſages of war in ſimilar caſes; and the Miniſters of Neutral Powers have been duly notified, agreeably to the orders of His Royal Highneſs, that all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations would be adopted and exerciſed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade:

And whereas, in obedience to His Royal Highneſs's commands, I did, without delay, ſtation a naval force off each of the before-mentioned bays, rivers, ports, and harbours, ſufficient to carry His Royal Highneſs's order for the blockade thereof into ſtrict and rigorous effect; but finding that the enemy, by withdrawing his naval force from the port of *New York*, and eſtabliſhing at the port or *New London* a naval ſtation, to cover the trade to and from the port of *New York*, thereby endeavouring to prevent, as far as in his power, the execution of His Royal Highneſs's ſaid orders; and alſo finding that the enemy has, through the medium of inland carriage, eſtabliſhed a commercial intercourſe between the ſaid blockaded ports, and the rivers, harbours, creeks, bays, and outlets contiguous thereto, whereby the full effect of the ſaid blockade has been to a certain degree prevented: In order to put a ſtop to the ſame, I do, by virtue of the power and authority to me given, and in obedience to the orders I have received from the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, declare, that not only the ports and harbours of the *Cheſapeake*, *Delaware*, *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and the river *Miſſiſſippi*, herein-before mentioned, are ſtill continued in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade; but that I have alſo ordered all that part of *Long Iſland Sound*, ſo called, being the ſea-coaſt lying within *Montuck Point*, or the Eaſtern point of *Long Iſland*, and the point of land oppoſite thereto, commonly called *Black Point*, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt of the main land or continent, together with all the ports, harbours, creeks, and entrances of the Eaſt and North rivers of *New York*, as well as all other the ports, creeks, and bays, along the ſea-coaſt of *Long Iſland*, and the State of *New York*, and all the ports, harbours, rivers, and creeks, lying and being on the ſea-coaſts of the States of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania*, the lower countries

countries on the *Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, and all the entrances from the ſea, into the ſaid river of *Miſſiſſippi*, to be ſtrictly and rigorouſly blockaded. And I do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me veſted, declare the whole of the ſaid harbours, bays, rivers, creeks, and ſea-coaſts of the ſaid ſeveral States, to be in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade. And I do further declare, that I have ſtationed on the ſea-coaſts, bays, rivers, and harbours of the ſaid ſeveral States, a naval force, adequate and ſufficient to enforce and maintain the blockade thereof, in a moſt ſtrict and rigorous manner. And I do hereby require the reſpective Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, employed, and to be employed, on the *American* and *Weſt Indian* ſtation, and all others whom it may concern, to pay the ſtricteſt regard and attention to the execution of the ſaid orders of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, and alſo to the execution of this order.

And I do caution and forbid the ſhips or veſſels of all and every nation in peace and amity with the Crown of *Great Britain*, from entering or attempting to enter, or from coming out, or attempting to come out of any of the ports, harbours, bays, rivers, or creeks before-mentioned, under any pretence whatſoever: And that no perſon hereafter may plead ignorance of the meaſures, which His Majeſty has been reluctantly compelled to adopt, in order to force His enemy to put an end to a war, on their part unjuſtly declared againſt His Majeſty and all His ſubjects, I have cauſed this proclamation to be publiſhed.

Given under my hand at *Halifax*, the 16th day of *November*.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue and Commander in Chief, &c.

To the reſpective Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, employed, and to be employed, on the American and Weſt Indian Station, and all whom it may concern.

By Command of the Admiral,
GEO. REDMOND HULBERT, Secretary.

27th Nov. 1815. Notification of diſcontinuance of Blockade of Eaſt Friezeland, Kniphauſen, Oldenburgh, and Bremen.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has cauſed it to be notified by Viſcount *Caſtlereagh*, His Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Miniſters of Friendly Powers reſiding at this court, that in conſequence of information which had been received that the Provinces of *Eaſt Friezeland*, the State of *Kniphauſen*, the Duchy of *Oldenburgh*, and the Duchy of *Bremen*, were no longer under the dominion of *France*; His Royal Highneſs was pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, to direct, That the blockade of that part of the coaſt of *Germany*, comprehended within the above deſcription, (which was inſtituted in virtue of His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 26th of *April* 1809, and of the 17th of *May* 1809; or of any other Orders in Council, Inſtruction, or Notification,) ſhould be diſcontinued; with the exception of ſuch parts as may ſtill be occupied by the troops of the Enemy.

30th Nov. 1815. Order, diſcontinuing the Blockade of Eaſt Friezeland, Kniphauſen, Oldenburgh, and Bremen.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent having received information that the Province of *Eaſt Friezeland*, the State of *Kniphauſen*, the Duchy of *Oldenburgh*, and the Duchy of *Bremen*, are no longer under the dominion of *France*, is pleaſed in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the blockade of that part of the coaſt of *Germany*, comprehended within the above deſcription (which was inſtituted in virtue of His Majeſty's Orders in Council of the 26th of *April* 1809, and of the 17th of *May* 1809, or of any other Orders in Council, Inſtruction, or Notification,) ſhall be diſcontinued; with the exception of ſuch ports as may ſtill be occupied by the troops of the Enemy.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

13th Dec. 1813. Order for the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities againſt the United Provinces, and withdrawing the Blockade.

WHEREAS the ancient relations of peace and amity between His Majeſty and the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* have been happily re-eſtabliſhed;

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent is pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared,

1ſt, That all hoſtilities againſt the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* (ſave and except ſuch ports or places as may be ſtill in the poſſeſſion or under the controul of *France*) on the part of His Majeſty ſhall immediately ceaſe.

2dly, That the blockade of all the ports and places of the ſaid United Provinces, (ſave and except ſuch ports and places as before excepted), and all other reſtrictions thereon impoſed by any Order in Council relating thereto, ſhall forthwith ceaſe and be diſcontinued.

3dly, That all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſaid United Provinces (ſave and except veſſels coming from or proceeding to any ports or places in the poſſeſſion or under the controul of *France*) ſhall have free admiſſion into His Majeſty's ports, and be permitted to carry on any trade now lawfully carried on in the ſhips of ſtates in amity with His Majeſty.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

The above was notified by Lord *Caſtlereagh* on the 11th *December*.

13th Dec. 1813. Order diſcontinuing the Blockade of Trieſte and Dalmatia.

WHEREAS it appears by the lateſt advices from the coaſt of the *Adriatic*, that the port of *Trieſte*, and the other ports and places between *Trieſte* and the ſouthern extremity of *Dalmatia*, are for the moſt part no longer in the poſſeſſion or under the controul of *France*; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, That the blockade of *Trieſte*, and the ports and places aforeſaid incluſively (ſave and except ſuch

as

as are ſtill occupied by the enemy), and all reſtrictions impoſed thereon by any Order in Council relating thereto, ſhall forthwith ceaſe and be diſcontinued. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

The above was notified by Lord *Caſtlereagh* on the 11th *December*.

14th Jan. 1814. Order withdrawing the Blockade of certain Ports of France.

WHEREAS in conſequence of the ſucceſſes which have attended His Majeſty's arms, divers ports and places in *France* have been and may be placed in the military occupation or under the protection of His Majeſty; and it is expedient that the ſame be open to the trade of all nations not being at war with His Majeſty, ~~or any of~~ the Allied Powers; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent is pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all ſuch ports and places as aforeſaid, after the ſame ſhall have been declared by the Commander of His Majeſty's forces in thoſe parts to be ſo far under the protection of His Majeſty as that *Britiſh* ſubjects may ſafely trade thereat, ſhall be forthwith releaſed from the reſtrictions of blockade heretofore impoſed thereon as parts of *France*; and that it ſhall be lawful for His Majeſty's ſubjects, and other perſons as aforeſaid, to trade thereat, ſubject to ſuch regulations as ſhall be impoſed thereon by His Majeſty, or by the Commander of His Majeſty's force in thoſe parts.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) JA. BULLER.

Same day notified by the Earl *Bathurſt*.

---

21 Jan. 1814. Order for protecting Veſſels proceeding between certain Ports of France under the Licences of the Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces in France.

WHEREAS paſsports or licences have been granted by Field Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's forces in *France*, for the protection of certain veſſels proceeding between the Ports of *France*; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all ſuch veſſels be permitted to proceed according to the tenor of the ſaid paſsports without moleſtation.

And it is further ordered, That if any ſuch ſhips ſo proceeding ſhall be detained and brought in for adjudication, they ſhall be forthwith liberated and releaſed.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judge of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary Meaſures herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) JA^s BULLER.

21ſt April 1814. Order, withdrawing the Reſtrictions on the Ports of Italy.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the reſtrictions heretofore impoſed on the ports of *Italy* ſhall immediately ceaſe, and be ſuſpended; and that it ſhall be lawful for His Majeſty's ſubjects to trade in the ſame manner as they had before traded in time of peace, between His Majeſty's dominions and the ports of *Italy* from which the *Britiſh* flag is not excluded.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to take the neceſſary meaſures herein, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

The above was notified by the Earl *Bathurſt* 22d of *April* 1814.

25th April 1814. Proclamation of the Blockade from Black Point to the Northern and Eaſtern boundaries between the United States and the Province of New Brunſwick in America, by Sir Alexander Cochrane.

WHEREAS Admiral the Right Honourable Sir *John Borlaſe Warren* did, by virtue of the power and authority to him given, by his proclamation, bearing date at *Halifax*, the 16th day of *November* 1813, declare, that not only the ports and harbours of the *Cheſapeake*, *Delaware*, *New York*, *Charleſton*, *Port Royal*, *Savannah*, and the River *Miſſiſſippi*, in the United States of *America*, were, and ſtill continued in a ſtate of blockade; but alſo all that part of *Long Iſland Sound*, being the ſea-coaſt lying within *Montuck Point*, and the point of land oppoſite thereto, commonly called * *Black Point*, together with all the ports, harbours, creeks, and entrances of the North and Eaſt rivers of *New York*, as well as all other the ports, creeks, and bays along the ſea-coaſt of *Long Iſland* and the State of *New York*, and all the ports, harbours, rivers, and creeks, lying and being on the ſea-coaſts of the ſtates of *Eaſt* and *Weſt Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania*, the lower countries on the *Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North* and *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, and all the entrances from the ſea into the ſaid river *Miſſiſſippi* were blockaded: And whereas, ſince the inſtitution of the ſaid blockade, the enemy availing himſelf of the ſupplies which have been furniſhed, by means of neutral communication, to thoſe ports and places of the ſaid United States, which were left open and unreſtricted, hath already fitted out numerous veſſels of war and is now engaged in conſtructing and ſetting forth ſeveral ſhips of the line, as well as frigates and other armed veſſels, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the war with *Great Britain*, and fruſtrating the object of the ſaid blockade:

* Vide infra, page 173.

I do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority in me veſted, declare, in addition to the ſaid ports and places blockaded as aforeſaid, all the remaining ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, iſlands, and ſea-coaſt of the ſaid United States of *America*, from the point of land commonly called *Black Point*, to the Northern and Eaſtern boundaries between the ſaid United States, and the *Britiſh* Province of *New Brunſwick* in *America*, to be in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigorous blockade.

And I do further declare, That I have ſtationed off the ſaid ports and places herein-mentioned a naval force, adequate to maintain the ſaid blockade in the moſt rigorous and effective manner. And I do hereby require the reſpective Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed, and to be employed, on the *North American* ſtation, and all others whom it may concern, to pay the ſtricteſt regard and attention to the execution of this Proclamation.

And I do caution and forbid the ſhips and veſſels of all and every nation, in peace and amity with the Crown of *Great Britain*, from entering, or attempting to enter, or from coming out, or attempting to come out, of any of the ſaid ports, harbours, bays, creeks, inlets, outlets, iſlands, and ſea-coaſts, after due notification of the ſaid blockade, under any pretence whatſoever; and that no perſon may hereafter plead ignorance of this proclamation, I have cauſed the ſame to be publiſhed.

Given under my hand at *Bermuda*, the 25th day of *April* 1814.

(Signed) ALEXANDER COCHRANE.

Foreign Office, *April* 29, 1814.

29th April 1814. Blockade of the Ports of Norway.

Earl Bathurſt, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, to the Miniſters of Friendly Powers reſident at this Court, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, that the neceſſary meaſures have been taken, by the command of His Royal Highneſs, for the blockade of the Ports of *Norway*, and that from this time all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels which may attempt to violate the ſaid blockade.

6th May 1814. Proclamation declaring the Ceſſation of Hoſtilities againſt France, as well by ſea as land.

WHEREAS a convention for the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between His Majeſty and the kingdom of *France*, was ſigned at *Paris* on the 23d day of *April* laſt, by the Plenipotentiary of His Majeſty and the Plenipotentiary of His Royal Highneſs Monſieur, brother of the moſt Chriſtian King, Lieutenant General of the kingdom of *France*:

And whereas for the putting an end to the calamities of war as ſoon and as far as it may be poſſible, it hath been agreed between His Majeſty and His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty as follows; that is to ſay, that as ſoon as the convention ſhall be ſigned and ratified, friendſhip ſhould be eſtabliſhed between His Majeſty and the kingdom of *France* by ſea and land, in all parts of the world: And in order to prevent all cauſes of complaint and diſpute which might ariſe with reſpect to prizes that might be made at ſea after the ſignature of

of the ſaid convention, it has alſo been reciprocally agreed, that the veſſels and effects which might be taken in the *Engliſh Channel* and in the *North Seas*, after the ſpace of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the ſaid convention, ſhould be reſtored on both ſides; that the term ſhould be one month within the *Britiſh Channel* and *North Seas* to the *Canary Iſlands* and to the Equator; and five months to every other part of the world, without any exception, or other particular diſtinction of time or place.

And whereas the ratifications of the ſaid convention were exchanged by the reſpective Plenipotentiaries above mentioned, on the 3d day of this inſtant *May*, from which day the ſeveral terms above mentioned, of twelve days, of one month, and five months are to be computed: Now, in order that the ſeveral epochs fixed as aforeſaid, between His Majeſty and His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould be generally known and obſerved; We have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, to notify the ſame to His Majeſty's loving ſubjects; and We do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, ſtrictly charge and command all His Majeſty's Officers, both at ſea and land, and all other His Majeſty's ſubjects whatſoever, that they forbear all acts of hoſtility either by ſea or land againſt the kingdom of *France*, her allies, her vaſſals, or ſubjects, under the penalty of incurring His Majeſty's higheſt diſpleaſure.

Given at the Court at *Carlton Houſe*, the 6th day of *May*, in the 54th year of His Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1814.

Foreign Office, *May* 31, 1814.

Notification of Blockade of the coaſts from Black Point to the Northern and Eaſtern boundaries between the United States and the Britiſh Province of New Brunſwick.

EARL Bathurſt, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, to the Miniſters of Friendly Powers reſident at this Court, that the Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's naval forces off the coaſt of the United States of *North America* has iſſued a proclamation*, dated at *Bermuda*, on the 25th day of *April* laſt, declaring all the ports, harbours, bays, creeks, rivers, inlets, outlets, iſlands, and ſea-coaſts of the ſaid United States, from the point of land called *Black Point*, to the Northern and Eaſtern boundaries between the ſaid United States and the *Britiſh* Province of *New Brunſwick*, to be in a ſtate of ſtrict and rigo-

* Vide ſupra, page 171.

rous blockade; and that the ſaid Commander in Chief had ſtationed off the ports and places above-mentioned a naval force adequate to maintain the ſaid blockade in the moſt rigorous and effective manner; and that the ports and places aforeſaid are and muſt be conſidered as being in a ſtate of blockade accordingly; and that all the meaſures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with reſpect to all veſſels attempting to violate the ſaid blockade.

Elbe blockade withdrawn.

Earl Bathurſt at the ſame time notified to the ſaid Miniſters, by command of the Prince Regent, that the whole of the *French* troops, which forcibly occupied poſitions on the bank of the *Elbe*, having been removed, ſo as to leave that river free and ſecure to the veſſels of His Majeſty's ſubjects, as well as of other nations; His Royal Highneſs has judged it expedient to ſignify His commands to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the neceſſary Orders may be given, that all His Majeſty's ſhips of war which *may have been ſtationed* at the mouth of the *Elbe*, for the purpoſe of blockading the ſame, may be immediately withdrawn.

23d July 1814. Order, prohibiting the Exportation of Gunpowder, &c.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Order of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent in Council of the 21ſt day of *January* laſt, for prohibiting the exportation out of this kingdom, or carrying coaſtwiſe, gunpowder or ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, will expire upon the eighth day of *Auguſt* next: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's ſervice and the ſafety of this kingdom, that the ſaid prohibition ſhould be continued for ſome time longer; His Royal Highneſs in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, doth therefore hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, That no perſon or perſons whatſoever, (except the Maſter General of the Ordnance for His Majeſty's ſervice), do at any time during the ſpace of ſix months, to commence from the eighth day of *Auguſt* next, preſume to tranſport into any parts out of this kingdom, or carry coaſtwiſe, any gunpowder or ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, or ſhip or lade any gunpowder or ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, on board any ſhip or veſſel, in order to tranſporting the ſame into any parts beyond the ſeas, or carrying the ſame coaſtwiſe, without leave or permiſſion in that behalf firſt obtained from His Majeſty, or His Privy Council, upon pain of incurring and ſuffering the reſpective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an act paſſed in the 29th year

year of His late Majeſty's reign, intituled *An Act to empower His Majeſty to prohibit the exportation of ſaltpetre, and to enforce the law for empowering His Majeſty to prohibit the exportation of gunpowder, or any ſort of arms or ammunition; and alſo to empower His Majeſty to reſtrain the carrying coaſtwiſe of ſaltpetre, gunpowder, or any ſort of arms or ammunition*; but it is His Royal Highneſs's pleaſure, that nothing in this Order ſhall prevent the exportation of any of the articles ſpecified in the Order in Council of the 20th of *May* 1813.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Maſter General and the reſt of the principal officers of the Ordnance, and His Majeſty's Secretary at War, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) CHETWYND.

Foreign Office, *September* 3d, 1814.

Notification of diſcontinuance of Blockade of the Coaſt of Norway.

EARL BATHURST, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, to the Miniſters of Friendly Powers reſident at this Court, that the neceſſary orders will forthwith be iſſued to the officer commanding His Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed in the blockade of the coaſt of *Norway*, to diſcontinue the ſaid blockade.

24th Sept. 1814. Further Order for regulating the trade at the Cape of Good Hope.

WHEREAS the order of His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent in Council, dated the 1ſt Day of *October* 1811, for regulating the trade to and from the *Cape of Good Hope*, has ceaſed and determined, the Act under the authority of which the ſaid order was iſſued having expired:

And whereas by an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled *An Act to continue, until the 25th day of* March 1816, *An Act for regulating the trade to the Iſle of* Malta; *and to revive and continue, for the ſame period, ſeveral Acts relating to the trade to the* Cape of Good Hope; *and to the bringing and landing certain prize goods in* Great Britain; His Majeſty is authorized, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by any order or orders to be iſſued from time to time, to give ſuch directions, and make ſuch regulations, touching the trade and commerce to and from the ſaid ſettlement, and the territories and dependencies thereof, as to His

His Majeſty in Council ſhall appear moſt expedient and ſalutary, any thing contained in an Act, paſſed in the 12th year of the reign of His Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, intituled, *An Act for encouraging and increaſing of ſhipping and navigation*, or an Act paſſed in the 7th and 8th years of the reign of His Majeſty King *William* the Third, intituled *An Act for preventing frauds and regulating abuſes in the plantation trade*, or any other act or acts of Parliament now in force relating to His Majeſty's colonies and plantations, or any other act or acts of Parliament, law, uſage, or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding; His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice of His Majeſty's Privy Council, is pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That it ſhall and may be lawful, until further order, for all ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of any country or ſtate in amity with His Majeſty, to enter into the ports of the ſaid ſettlement of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, for the purpoſes of repairs and refreſhment only, in which caſe a part of the cargoes of ſuch ſhips and veſſels may be permitted to be diſpoſed of, for the purpoſe of defraying the expences of ſuch repairs or refreſhment; and that it ſhall alſo be lawful for any veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of any country or ſtate in amity with His Majeſty, to import into the ports of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and of the territories and dependencies thereof, any articles of proviſions, with the permiſſion of the Governor of the *Cape of Good Hope* firſt had and obtained, by licence in writing under his ſignature, which licence he is hereby empowered to grant: And His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majeſty, and by and with the advice aforeſaid, is further pleaſed to order, and it is hereby ordered, That goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the countries to the Eaſtward of the *Cape of Good Hope*, legally imported into the ſaid ſettlement, or into the territories or dependencies thereof, may be exported from the ſaid ſettlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof, to the ports of the United Kingdom, ſubject to the rules and regulations contained in an Act paſſed in the 53d year of His Majeſty's reign, intituled *An Act for continuing in the* Eaſt India *Company, for a further term, the poſſeſſion of the* Britiſh *territories in* India, *together with certain excluſive privileges; for eſtabliſhing further regulations for the government of the ſaid territories, and the better adminiſtration of juſtice within the ſame; and for regulating the trade to and from the places within the limits of the ſaid Company's Charter*, or to any ports or places

to

to which a trade in ſuch articles is permitted to be carried on from the ſaid ſettlement, or territories or dependencies thereof, under the proviſion of an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled *An Act for the further regulations of the trade to and from the places within the limits of the Charter of the* Eaſt India *Company*; and ſubject to the rules and regulations in the ſaid act contained, in *Britiſh* ſhips or veſſels, or in ſuch ſhips or veſſels that ſhall have been built within the territories belonging to the *Eaſt India* Company, or in the ports under the immediate protection of the *Britiſh* flag in the *Eaſt Indies*; and that it ſhall in like manner be lawful to export from the ſaid ſettlement of the *Cape of Good Hope*, or its territories or dependencies, in *Britiſh* ſhips or veſſels that ſhall have been built within the territories belonging to the *Eaſt India* Company, or in the ports under the immediate protection of the *Britiſh* flag in the *Eaſt Indies* to any ports or places to which trade may be lawfully carried on, from the ſaid ſettlement or its territories or dependencies, any articles of *Britiſh* or of *European* produce or manufacture, which ſhall have been legally imported into the ſaid ſettlement, or the territories or dependencies thereof; provided, however, that nothing in this order contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to extend, to permit a trade in tea, between the *Cape of Good Hope*, or its territories or dependencies, and the countries to the Eaſtward thereof, or from the ſaid ſettlement, and its territories or dependencies, to the ports of the United Kingdom; nor to permit any veſſel under the burthen of 350 tons to export from the ſaid ſettlement, or to the territories or dependencies thereof, to the ports of the United Kingdom, any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any countries ſituated within the limits of the *Eaſt India* Company's Charter: And it is His Royal Highneſs's further pleaſure, That the trade and commerce to and from the ſaid ſettlement, and the territories and dependencies thereof, ſhall be ſubject to ſuch of the laws of trade and navigation, and the rules and regulations thereof, as would have affected the ſame, if this order had not been made, except ſo far as ſuch laws are contrary to this preſent Order.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, are to give the neceſſary directions herein as to them may reſpectively appertain.

(Signed) JA^s BULLER.

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